

From body sounds to sound bodies

The way that a primeval scream became symphonic sounds

Even before mankind there was sound. Maybe beautiful, ordered or not...



* Belgium – 1929 – adopted artist proof in black without value – signed Jean De Bast *



* Issued stamp with variety printing spot left above *

Rhythm : always returning vital movements which were made by stamping feet and hand clapping.



* color proof in lilac with changed illustration *



* finally issued stamp with blue color *

Any object that produces sound can be considered as a musical instrument. It was through purpose that the object became a musical instrument. The history of building instruments is one of experiments, failures and retries.

The graceful sounds of all developed musical instruments made until now can be found and summarized into one instrument, that endured a lot of transformations : the piano.



All kinds of music players



1. The origin of music

- 1.1. It sounds like music in the ears
- 1.2. From voice that produces sounds to objects that can be played
- 1.3. The first materials were we can hear some sounds

2. Wonderful pallet of sounds...

- 2.1. ...caused by air
- 2.2. ...by material making noise
- 2.3. ...by vibration of a tense membrane
- 2.4. ...by the trembling of strings
- 2.5. ...created electronically

3. Prehistoric and ancient civilizations noises

- 3.1. From assault weapons to musical objects
- 3.2. Divine sound, songs for dance and instrumental melodies from the Middle East
- 3.3. Art of the muses in classical Greece
- 3.4. Musical life in ancient Rome

4. Experiences in the Far East, America and Africa

- 4.1. The well-known melodic talas an ragas from India
- 4.2. The important influence on the music from the Far East and Asia
- 4.3. Music cultures on the American and Australian continent
- 4.4. Penetrating African rhythms and tones for communication

5. European first millennium music

- 5.1. Church canto, in which instruments are artistic accessory
- 5.2. From "a capella" to instrumental try
- 5.3. Instrumental try : musical instruments in use

6. From minstrel poetry to the swinging sounds of today

- 6.1. Ode to the postman
- 6.2. Intense musical activities in Europe
- 6.3. Rise of the ensemble and instrumental explosion
- 6.4. The " Sturm und Drang " period conquers
- 6.5. The complexity of the romance
- 6.6. First means of communication spread the beautiful sounds
- 6.7. From classical music to contemporary songs

7. What is learned in this cradle is carried to the tomb

- 7.1. A musical childhood that comes true
- 7.2. Everybody wants to become a master, few will be chosen
- 7.3. Musicians meet each other and wonder who's the best



* Republic of Rwanda – 1967 – original preliminary aquarelle, pencil and Chinese ink by Oscar Bonnevalle for Expo 67 – dancing girl with drum *

unique

Title – arial 14
Subtitles – arial 12
Normal text – arial 10
Philatelic text – arial 8 in blue color

© = expertise
only (from 4) pieces recorded
only (max. 3) pieces recorded
unique

1. The origin of music

1.1. It sounds like music in the ears

There was also harmony before the human kind. The sounds were bound in harmony. There was total silence too. Maybe for millions of years. The most beautiful sounds will probably have been produced by the birds. Which means that they were one of the first to provide nature with music. Each bird in its own way.



* U.S.A. - 1939 - francotyp Pitney-Bowes (JDC) (in use since 1936) - singing bird *



* Belgium 1997 - Magpie with closed beak - variety - magpie with open beaks and yellow appearance over the entire drawing - in order to produce sound, the beak has to be open *

Before there was a mammal on earth, which resembled a human being, there was sound. The roaring of the wind at land or in a cave. Running water that constantly is flowing down, is whether or not an unordered noise.



* Belgium - 1991 - first version of artwork with transparent of the original drawing in india ink for combined engraved and rotogravure print. This proposition was first refused by the Belgian philatelic commission by reason of - the impression of the legs of a woman as a cascade - signed Jacques Doppé *

unique

The wind also could spread infinite, flowing tones over valley and sea. It blows in a way that the hearing sounds were forever in an ordered or unordered noise. The nature is one of the most powerful sound builder in the world.



* Monaco - 1933 artist proof in blue - signed Houring *



issued stamp *

Long after the ordered or unordered sounds of nature, human beings came with also with noises and later sounds. The Bushman from South Africa lived already at least 25000 years ago and were probably one of the first explorers of a musical instrument.



* South-Africa - 1959 - postal stationery with additional franking of 1/4 dollar for abroad - Bushman child with music bow *



What is music to the ears for one, can be for the other a horrible sound. King Leopold II (1835 - 1909) from Belgium mentioned one day that, I quote: "Ce bruit coute cher" - "This noise is expensive" long before there was a national orchestra from Belgium. In the opposite King Frederick the Great (1712 - 1786) was an enormous music lover and a keen flute player.



* Belgium - 1930 - proof in grey-dark brown - signed by Jean De Bast *



* issued stamp *



* Belgium - 1930 - registered letter by airmail with direct flight from Belgium to Congo on 5th December 1930 and arrival on 15.12.1930 in Leopoldville - a.o. Leopold II *

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 11, LOMBARD ST. E.C.

BEAUCHAMP & CO^S CHAMPAGNE, 61, MARK LANE.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL

"CHOK MARAFET" CURE
PERFECT PAIN DESTROYER
HEALER OF MARVELLOUS RAPIDITY
Discovered by Dr J. MORTON 1877.

THE ONLY PERFECT CURE FOR
DIPHTHERIA AND ASTHMA
IN THE WORLD.

For remarkable cures of BRONCHITIS, SORES, BURNS, SWELLINGS, etc. &c. SEE TESTIMONIALS & 10 YEARS TESTIMONIALS, Post Free from
T. B. MORTON & CO
23, 24, & 25, BILLET ST. LONDON, E.C.

* Great Britain - 1880 - advertising letter sheet 1 penny - cocoa and champagne *

Felling cocoa beans is for some people a very pleasant sound because they like very much chocolate. For other people maybe uncorking a bottle of champagne is a delirium. Despite that, in both cases we speak of sound, usually disordered. What means that sound for the one is not the same for the other.

PETER ROBINSON, LACES, HOSIERY, SILKS, COSTUMES, ETC., OXFORD ST. W.

Try LINTON'S COCOA NUT FOR PUDDINGS, CAKES, DESSERTS & ICES.

TAYLOR BROS MARAVILLA COCOA

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS & INVIGORATING BEVERAGE. TRY A CUP TO MORROW MORNING.

TO BE HAD OF ALL GROCERS & STORES. UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY.

LUDWIG SCHNEIDER Telephone Nr. 1784

Weinstube und Delikatessenhandlung
Luisengasse 34 • WIEN IV • Wiedener Gürtel 16

General-Vertreter
ROYAL SILLERY
Campanie Rheims
für Österreich-Ungarn

Seiner Hochwohlgeit
Herrn Dr. Odoeff Oeller
Wien I.
Singerstrasse 14

18. 5. 04
INVENTARZG
87N

* Austria - 1904 - postal stationery - printed to order - champagne *

1.2. From voice that produces sounds to objects that can be played



Only a human being can elevate sound to music. Two ways are possible: directly to use the voice or indirectly to use musical instruments. That means the voice is the eldest, most versatile and most perfect source.



* Switzerland – 1925 – postal stationery, 10 centimes for domestic use *
* Major error – the item was already stamped a day before issue *

Soon they knew that knocking on a solid block produced another sound than doing the same on a hollow block. These early instruments, made of natural materials, with a sound of their own, are called idiophones. An example of these modern idiophones are the drum and the clock.



* The Netherlands – 1925 – postal stationery sold at a reduced rate of 5 cents instead of 7 1/2 cents *

Ritual singings were probably accompanied by rhythmic handclaps and foot tramping. The hand clapping and the stamping with feet weren't always in the right rhythm. Thereafter they knocked on blocks of wood and stones, which produced another and a mulet sound.

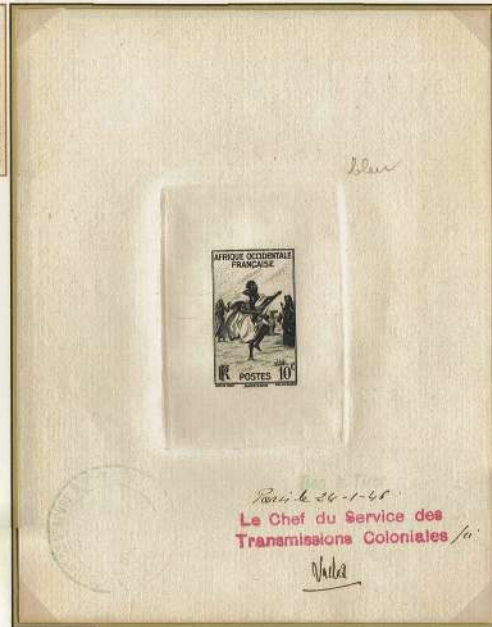


* Netherlands – 2005 – francotyp postale "Jet Mail" digital (in use from 2002) *

A hollow block is an example of a coupled system of sound production, where in a certain source vibrations are produced in cooperation with a particular structure, such as erosion in wood. The Nigerian drummer wore his instrument on a belt on the left shoulder and played it with the left arm too.



* Republic Tunisia – 1960 – reception proof in sepia (only 3 – 5 exists) *



* French West Africa – 1946 – approved artist proof in black for issued stamp *

This discovery is responsible for the existence of the wind instruments such as the horn, and resonance-box the violin as well.



* Israel – 1961 – shift perforation and complete different colors *

1.3. The first materials were we can hear some sounds

Did musical instruments started as a mythological invention or as a historical reality? In the beginning there was a mythological explanation. According to the myth, Hermes was the inventor of the lyre. There is told that Jubal is the father of the harp and the organ. Apollo was a very good singer and lyre player..



Hermes



Apollo



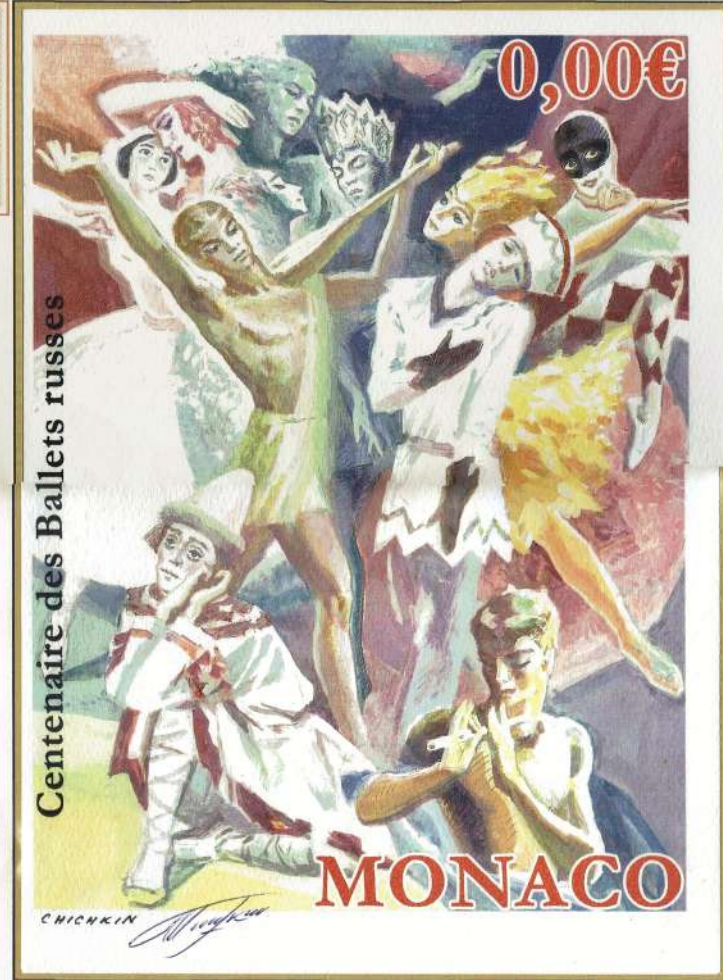
In the bible Gen.4:21. they mention the instruments lyre and flute of which Jubal was the ancestor. Also Hermes and David were connected with the lyre.



* France - 1936 - die proof before hardening for issued stamp lyre *



In the mythological explanation Pan is the inventor of the Pan flute. It got its name while Pan was chasing the nymph Syrinx. She wanted to remain a virgin and prayed to the Gods. Her prayer was answered and just in time she turned to a reed stalk, of which Pan made his flute.



* Monaco - 2009 - original water draft for issued stamp - signed by Chickin - a.o. Pan plays the flute *

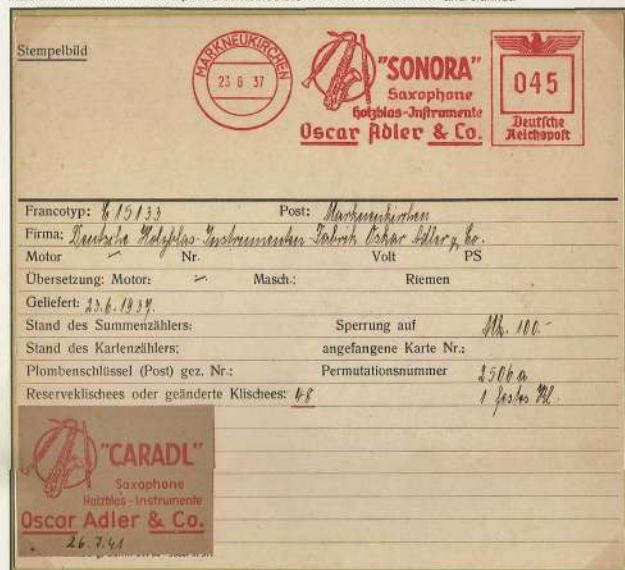
2. Wonderful pallet of sounds...

2.1. ...caused by air

Forerunner of the clarinet was the French folk instrument chalumeau. The first clarinets were built about 1620. In the course of the 20th century the instrument was much improved.

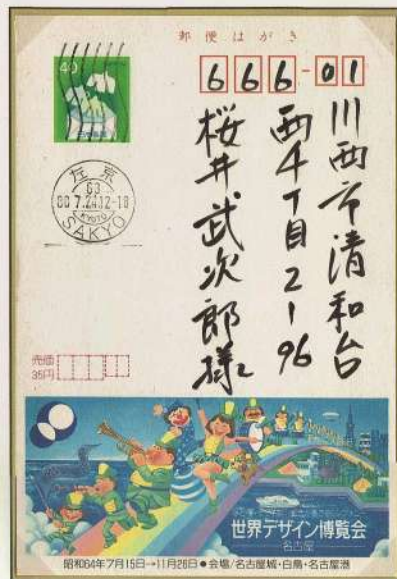


The youngest member of the woodwinds is the saxophone. A single reed instrument, made of the metal alloy copper, nickel and zinc and it is nickel plated. The Belgian Adolf Sax received a patent on the instrument in 1846. The saxophone combines the characteristics of oboe and clarinet.



* German Empire - 1937 - pattern card from francotyp C - clarinet, tenor sax and flute *

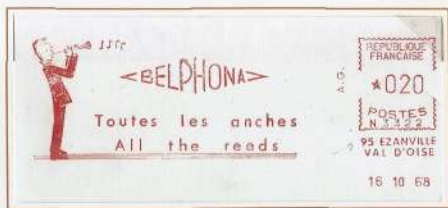
Adolf Sax developed his instrument in two versions: one for the fanfare and one for the orchestra. In 1854 the saxophone was first used in French military music bands.



* German Empire - 1913 - postal franking of 5 pfennig for abroad - printed to order - a.o. clarinet and flute *

2.1. caused by air

The oboe probably appeared between 1610 and 1640. His ancestor was the shawm. The cup-shaped wind cap was removed so that the reed could be held in the mouth. This had a significant impact on the sound of the instrument. The reed itself was modified and the pipe and bell became narrower with a more pronounced conical bore. The finger holes also became smaller. This made it easier to produce the sound.



* France – 1968 – francotyp 'secap N' (in use from 1954) *

A woodwind plays a musical instrument with a reed as a mouthpiece. There is a distinction between single reed instruments such as the saxophone and clarinet, and others, where a single reed blade is tied to a mouthpiece. In double reed instruments such as oboe and bassoon, two reed blades are tied together on a tube. The sound is created by vibrating a single or double reed.



* USA – 1944 – francotyp Pitney Bowes (in use from 1936) *



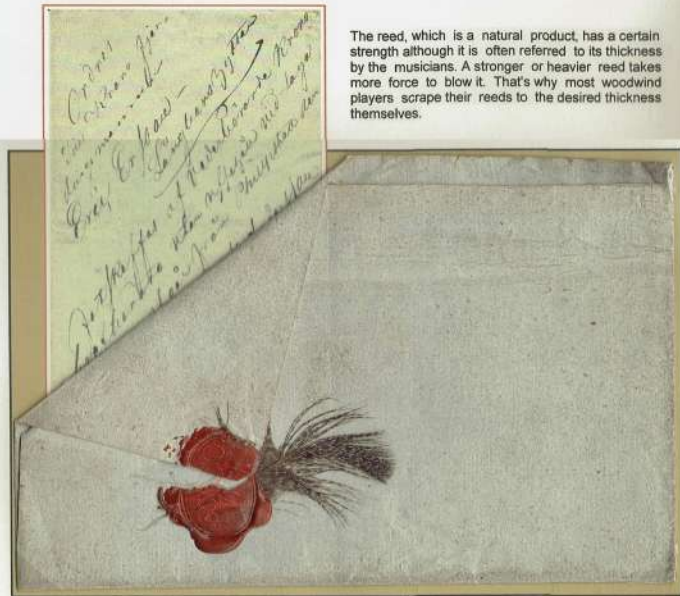
* German federal post – 1974 - francotyp Ccm – (in use from 1959) *



The bassoon is a bas-wind instrument which is developed in the 17th century of the former instrument curtal. The bassoon is featured by 2 separated parallel tubing, which are connected one end through a U-tube. The first bassoons had only 2 valves. In French the musical instrument was called basson.



* France – 1883 – pre philatelic letter sent from Basson to Paris – basson is also a wind instrument in English called bassoon *



The reed, which is a natural product, has a certain strength although it is often referred to its thickness by the musicians. A stronger or heavier reed takes more force to blow it. That's why most woodwind players scrape their reeds to the desired thickness themselves.



* Sweden – 1839 – feather letter sent to Langenstyllen on 8th October 1839 with 1 feather that means express post but no extra additional route has to be taken – reeds are light in themselves. They can be made even more light as a feather by lightly scraping the wood to achieve the correct thickness for the windwood *

2.1. ...caused by air

This group belongs also to the aero phone family. It is a large spectrum of instruments where the sound is produced by air vibrations. You have the ocarina which is a 12000 year old instrument. A typical ocarina is an enclosed space with four to twelve finger holes and a mouth piece that projects from the body. Traditional it is made from ceramic or clay.



F. & R. Ehrlicher
München Neuhauserstr. 10

Werkzeuge zur Holz- und Metallbearbeitung für Geschäftsbetriebe, sowie auch für Dilettanten und Kinder

Grainoth
Übersatz
Mokka
Strom-Jesu
Denkstein

Alterfein
per Pfund

Kaffeebohnen
August Oster

München Promenadeplatz 12

Musikhaus J. B. Westermair
München, Reichenbachstr. 1a

Grammophon
Phonograph
Polyphon
Arcton

Orchester
Elektr. Klavier
Selbstsp. Zithern
Musikautomaten

Music-Instrumente aller Art
z. B. Zithern, Violinen, Mandolinen, Ouzarren, Flöten
Ocarina, Mandolaren, Zithern, Musikautomaten

Alle Metallblech- und Saiten
Reparaturen aller Musikwerke und Instrumente

Ein Kleines
Klein mit
Klein mit
Klein mit

Partikel-Filmkamera
Partikel-Filmkamera
Partikel-Filmkamera
Partikel-Filmkamera

Fabrikation: Flauto B. Refactor, Kgl. hayer. Holz-Parban und Lackfabrik, München

Stuhl- und Tischfabrik
Gg. July München

Alleinverkauf von Patentkreuzstühlen
an das Universitätsbüro, was existiert an

Bavaria - 1907 - letter-card serie I Munich - text a.o. ocarina

They exist in all colors and forms. The flute produces its sound from the flow of air across opening an aside from the voice. Flutes are the earliest known musical instruments



Czechoslovakie - 1982 - twice shifted gold frame normal issued stamp



Italy - 1980 - 150th anniversary of Giuseppe Verdi - flute player



Guinea - 1958 - original artist drawing for issued stamp nose flute player unique



Guinea - 1958 - group of flute players



Guinea - 1958 - nose flute



Brazil - 1978 - variety - blue and yellow omitted



Brazil - 1978 - normal issued stamp



Germany - 1961 - francotyp CCM (in use from 1959)

The recorder block was very important in the renaissance and baroque period. They are mostly produced in wood (red cedar) and have a wide drilling at the end.



Bavaria - 1910 - printed to order - flute player



Bavaria - 1961 - recorder block and flute player

2.1. ...caused by air

In the family of aero phones the seashell and hollow out horn of an animal, presumably are the earliest ancestors of the natural trumpet. In the beginning the men spoke, sang and shouted in the opening to afraid their enemies and evil gods.



Netherlands – 1863 – pre-philatelic letter from Hoom sent to Harlingen - several meanings have been given to the city of Hoom, such as the harbor which is shaped like a horn. Usually the horn was a signaling instrument but it was also used at parties and other festivities

According to the designer, draughtsman and engraver Démétris Galanis, associates Mercury (a Roman god) with playing the horn (conveying the messages of The traveling salesman. Nothing could be further from the truth because Mercury did not play the French horn. He is sometimes linked to the lyre he is said to have made with a turtle shell as resonator. Mercury is sometimes also linked to the flute.



* France – 1936 – color proof in orange – Mercury blows horn *



* artist proof in light orange signed D. Galanis *
only one recorded

It was as well an instrument to call the people together. They blew at the truncated narrow end (as Mercury below) and sometimes the sound was not always what they wanted; it was false !!!

The history of horns starts with the use of actual animal horns, hollowed out of the marrow and blown into to create loud sounds. In ancient times the horn was a musical instrument used in both music and in celebration.



* artist proof in red orange number 12 of 16 proofs signed D. Galanis *

not-issued



Too red, said the workshop manager. Change that ink for me ! No sooner said than done. The 50c carmine red sheets of the stamp of the 1937 exhibition are gathered. And then stored in a corner. Until next cremation... But as luck would have it, one, maybe two or three of these sheets were recovered and put on the market. The catalogues immediately quoted this "not-issued".

only 11 recorded (e)



* double transfer of the original punch in the color on Bristol paper *
only one recorded (e)

Fake



- Perforated – – 13 1/2 x 15 1/2
- color red instead of orange
- drawing lacks sharpness
- heavy print, lighter shadows
- much more blurry banner

Genuine



* Normal issued stamp – first time issued on 15-09-1936 and pulled in on 13-02-1937 because it was rejected by the public. Later in March 1937 expert Aimé Brun discovered a complete sheet with fake stamps. The perforation was 15 teeth width instead of 14 for the genuine stamp.*



France – 1936 – circulated letter with flame stamp on the occasion of the international exhibition in Paris 1937. This stamp was withdrawn from circulation prematurely due to lack of interest from the public. In circulation from 15 09 1936 to 13 02 1937 *

2.1. caused by air

In the almost infinite series of the aero phones, there is also the bugle and the trumpet. It took thousands of years for its development. All important civilizations had trumpets. Most of them were both bent and straight and had a long, almost cylindrical tube with a slightly flared cup.



* Denmark - 1961 - bicolor franco type Hæster 88 (in use from 1958) *

The alloy of brass instruments is usually made of zinc and brass. It is the musician who chooses which alloy he thinks is the best for his instrument.



* G.D.R. - 1957 - Central courier service 1956 - 1960. During this period, in addition to the administrative post, there was also a business post with stamps and postal transport which started on April 1, 1956 *

The clarinet is a signaling instrument that is similar to the regular trumpet, but with one or no valve. The blowing technique determines the sound and is made of copper and has a penetrating sharp tone. It was mainly used by the infantry of the army.



* Greece - 1918 - postal stationery Italian post office for abroad post services - bugler player explanation indications on the postal stationery - Milano/poste estera (Milan / foreign post) used by the Italian censor of Milan
64 = mark of the Hellenic censorship reader
red 57 = probably the room number
V = used by the Greek censorship



natural trumpet



The mellophone is a brass instrument typically pitched in the key of F and G as a bugle, have also historically existed. It has a conically bore like a flugelhorn. The mellophone is mostly used in marching bands. It can also be used in concert bands and orchestras. Fingerings for the mellophone are the same as for the trumpet.



* Portugal - 1955 - postal stationery - folded letter with advertising and printed to order - mellophone *

The modern B flat trumpet used in dance and especially jazz orchestras. They are also widely used in military bands. The trumpets are especially useful in walking street orchestras. Lively solos are often played on this instrument



* Italy - 1919 - B.L.P. - Busta Lettera Postale - document with stamp affixed and sold at a reduced rate of 5 centesimi. BLP is always pre-printed on the stamp and can only be used for the BLP card letter, issued for the benefit of war invalids *

2.1. ...caused by air

The trombone is a brass instrument whereby the sound is produced by the lips of the player. The typical feature of the trombone is the telescopic slide. It is made to extend the slide. It appears for the first time in Europe in the 15th century. Nowadays the trombone is mostly used in jazz orchestras.



* German Empire – 1903 – postal stationery printed to order – tuba and trombone player *

Another brass instrument is the tuba. It is a valved instrument with a wide taper bore, flared bell and cup-shaped mouthpiece. It is characterized by its large dimensions and its deep sound. The first tubas were made in Berlin around 1830. Since then, the instrument has appeared in various forms. We have the recording tuba, orchestral tuba and the march tuba.



* Germany – 1968 – francotyp Postalia D2/D3 (in use since 1958) *



Bagpipes are also aero phones. They using enclosed reeds fed from a constant reservoir of air in the form of a bag. People suspect that the instrument has been originated about 2000 B.C. in the surroundings of India. Alexander The great brought it to the West.



* France – 1916 – letter card with military free duty sent from Lyon to Celleneuve *



2.1. ...caused by air

Another group of aero phones are the mouth organs. They have been played in China 3000 years ago. The harmonium an instrument with liberty reeds, is directly related on the harmonica.



"issued stamp"



* German Empire - 1938 - francotyp D (in use from 1936)

One of the oldest instruments known is the organ. It is still being played. It exists out of pipes or keys and an air chamber. The first real organ was a hydraulic from the 3rd century BC.

ORGAN AND PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
6, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON,
AND
30, COLMORE ROW, BIRMINGHAM.

T. G. BATES,

Respectfully solicits the Specialty, Guitars, and the Dulcino, in an inspection of his extensive STOCK OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, manufactured upon the most modern principles, and at Prices unprecedented in the Trade. Every instrument warranted, and where the most perfect satisfaction is not given, the instrument will be exchanged.

THE CABINET PIANO-FORTE

Is a very handsome and convenient instrument. It possesses a full, rich, and brilliant tone. Is an elegant piece of furniture, suited to the parlour or drawing-room. Can be hid in mahogany or rosewood, plain or ornamented in the most tasteful manner, the silk ruffled or fluted, any colour. French polished, &c. from £42. These instruments are usually from 6 feet 9 to 6 feet 8 high, 3 feet 9 wide (of octaves, 3 feet 11), and project from the wall 1 foot 11 inches. These Cabinets may frequently be obtained at a reduced price, having been left off hire, from £25.

THE COTTAGE PIANO-FORTE

Is adapted to such rooms as are not sufficiently lofty to allow a Cabinet to advantage; and the graceful proportion that is preserved in their construction gives them a very elegant and pleasing effect. The Cottage Piano forte is about 4 feet 6 high, 2 feet 9 wide, and projects from the wall 1 foot 11 inches, from £38.

THE SEMI-COTTAGE, OR PICCOLO PIANO-FORTE,

Suitable to the smallest apartment, cabin of a ship, school, &c., combining with its portability, richness, softness, and brilliancy of tone, peculiarly adapted for staging, being only 5ft 7 high.

THE TRANSPOSING PIANO-FORTE.

Professors and amateurs are invited to an inspection of the Transposing Piano-forte, a desideratum long wished for by those who, panting a song or gle, the construction of which is so simple, that its key-note can be altered five degrees, ascending or descending. The price differs but little from those now in use.

THE SERAPHINE, OR PORTABLE ORGAN

Is now brought to the greatest perfection, the beauties of which are not to be equalled for sweetness of tone, coupled with extraordinary power, although lighter and larger than a child's organ. The compass of the Seraphine is the same as the Organ, from FFF to F in six-five octave octaves. The lovers of the sublime works of Handel, Lully, Mozart, &c., will find this a most fascinating instrument, a decided rival to the Organ, and fully calculated for public or private devotion, being capable of producing all the effects of that noble instrument. Also with an octave and half of German Pianos to slide in and out.

SACRED BARREL ORGANS,

Ten Tenors each (which may be chosen by the parson), price £10; extra barrel and case, 3l. 3s.; in handsome mahogany cases gilt fronts, 3 feet 10 inches high, 2 feet 4 inches wide, 1 foot 1 inch deep. The power and compass of these Organs are sufficient to lead the singing in family worship, or to teach the children in public, parochial, or infant schools.

Second size, 4 feet 6 inches high, 2 feet 2 inches wide, 30l.

Third size, 5 feet high, 3 feet 2 inches wide, 35l.

Fourth size, 7 feet high, 3 feet 2 inches wide, 50l.

Fifth size, 7 feet high, 3 feet 7 inches wide, with double diapason, 55l. to 100l.

SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS.

THE GREATEST VARIETY IN LONDON, AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND SINGLE AND DOUBLE ACTION HARPS, BY HEARD, AND OTHER MAKERS. Guitars, Cottage, Grand, and Square Pianos, by all the best makers, from St. PINGER ORGANS AND BARREL ORGANS. Organs Playing by Machinery, Self-performing Piano-Fortes. DOUBLE BASSES, VIOLONCELLOS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, BASSOS, HARMONICAS, CLARINETTS, ETC. ETC.

TUNING AND REPAIRING.

PIANO-FORTES TUNED BY THE YEAR. BASSOS AND PIANO-FORTES LEFT ON HIRE. If taken for six months or more may send, on the most Moderate Terms. MERCHANTS AND CAPTAINS SUPPLIED. INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN REPAIRING. SEVERAL CHURCH OR CHAPEL ORGANS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

G. H. DICKSON, Pianist, Tube Street, New Bridge Street, Old Street.

* Great Britain - 1841 - 1d Mulready wrapper - from London to Clifton - black cancelled 19 Feb. 1841 advertised s.o. organ and piano-forte

(only 6 recorded)



"Hungary - 1943 - double flaw also called double pi accordion"

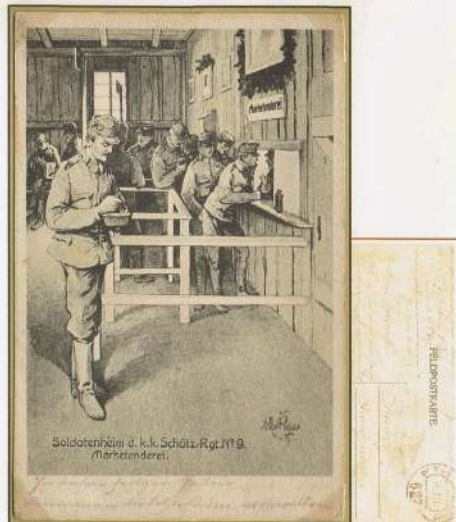


"normal issued stamp"



"France Empire - 10 March 1856 - type accordion roller postmark sent from Paris to Montfort L'Auxury"

The modern accordion consists of two keyboards which are connected with bellows. The accordion is been worn on the chest with two bands. It is mostly used as a solo-instrument. Accordions are instruments with detached tongues, and with hand operated bellows and two manuals.

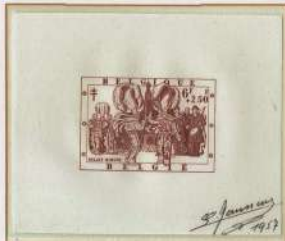


Solsotzenheim d. k.k. Schütz.-Rgt. N^o 9. (Markendareit.)

* German Empire - 1917 - 26th Schützen division, XXII ameeokorps fighting on the East Front - accordion player

2.2. ...by material making noise

During a thousand years the rattle and noise makers were very important. Special for the primitive people during magic rites. One of the famous groups of noise makers are the Gilles of Binche. Once a year they are to be seen in the streets on carnival on Shrove Tuesday.



"issued stamp"



"Belgium - 1957 - proof in brown - signed L. Janssens"

The gong is made of brass and is a round, metal percussion instrument which is struck in the middle with a stick.



"Germany - 1963 - red meter franctyp Pitney Bowes 6300 series"

These instruments are called idiophones. The material has a natural sonorous. There are eight different ways to produce the sound of idiophones. Stamp sticks are one of the oldest and most simply rhythm instruments of all.



"Upper Volta - 1928 - artist proof without value for issued stamp - ill. woman with stamp stick"



"issued stamp"



"issued stamp"

Visually a metallophone looks like a xylophone, but it has metal bars instead of wooden bars. The metallophones are very important for the music in the Far East. They play an important role in the gamelan orchestra. Below: a beautifully decorated gangsa.



"Indonesia - 1967 - adopted draft for issued stamp - ill. gangsa - color and value were changed"

Also bells are idiophones. Most bells have the shape of a hollow cup that when struck vibrates in a single strong strike tone, with his sides forming an efficient resonator.



"USA - 1930 - fancy cancel of 1 liberty bell from Liberty - Tennessee"



"USA - 1975 - Christmas bell - shifted perforation"

2.2. ...by material making noise

A large group of rub instruments are pinecones, shells and musical saws and seeds. The sound is produced through friction.

PIANOS, ORGUES, INSTRUMENTS, MUSIQUE
MAISON LODDÉ
INSTITUT MUSICAL. — Place Sainte-Croix. — ORLÉANS

Antonin SUIRE
Maison FURON-MOUTON
E. LENORMAND
M. CALDAGUES, Représentant
A. VIEILLARD Aîné
ÉPICERIE-DROGUERIE
CHOCOLAT PAUL MESSAGE
GRANDE CHÂPELLERIE DU DEBRY
MINOTERIE J. ROZES
J. CRUCHET

* France — 1901 — advertising letter sold on reduced price of 10 cts. — s.o. text of seeds *

Also as musical instruments can be used are jars and bottles from different sizes, when the content is filled with different amounts of water or another liquid.



* Germany — 1955 — francotyp "C" (in use since 1952)



Cecille is a typical French rasp instrument used in the 15th and 16th century. In courtship sometimes the player used the Jew's harp. He kept the instrument in his mouth and gave a soft, attractive sound.



"Jew's harp"



Orchestral percussion exists among others instruments with indefinite pitch as triangle. Second type: pitched instruments such as xylophone and tubular bells. There are also the castanets and basins. Their sound is produced by store pairs of similar objects together. Sometimes composers used noise makers for special effects such as a typewriter.



* France — 1880 — Sage 15 cts. with triangle perforation for Credit Lyonnais *



Torredo

A MAIS RESISTENTE

REGISCONTA
RUA SERRA PINHEI, 15-A
TELEFONE 23403 LISBOA

Torredo

A MAIS COMPLETA

REGISCONTA
P. MUNICIPAL, 367
TELEFONE 24541 PORTO

SILEXORE Orçamentos grátis

UMA TINTA PARA CADA FIM. PERTRIFICANTES, IMPERMEÁVEIS, INSECTICIDAS, BETUMINOSAS, ANTI-CORROSIVAS

PRODUTOS IMPERMEABILIZANTES PARA TODOS OS FINS DA CONSTRUÇÃO CIVIL

Peçam informações sem

SOCIEDADE PORTUGUESA DE GRAXAS, LDA

* Portugal — 1955 — series A4 — folded advertising letter printed to order — a.o. typewriters *

2.3. ... by vibration of a tense membrane

Membranophones are instruments whereby the sound is produced by vibration of a tensioned membrane. Basically there are two types of drums. Less important are the mirlitons. Urging the troops is one of the functions of the military drum. The sound has to terrify the enemy.



"Bavaria - 1898 - printed to order - infantry regiment including military drums"

Most common types of drum are the cylindrical and conical drums. Typical for the cylindrical drum is that the diameter above and below is equal. Size can vary greatly. Also the conical drums have various sizes and shapes. From flat cup shape to narrowing cone shape. You will find them mostly in Africa and China.



"North Korea - 1958 - adopted original design for issued stamp - snare drum"



In earlier days the bass drum belonged to the family of military drums. Nowadays only used for harmonies or fanfares during street parades. The most common drums are the cylindrical as shown right and below.



"French coast Somalis - 1915 - color proof 414/406 - man plays cylindrical drum"



bass drum



"France - 1977 - francotyp Havas B' (in use since 1964) - cylindrical drum"

Five several ways are used to attach drum heads. Below, a nice example of a X-form used cord system. One of the most used systems especially in Africa.



2.3. ...by vibration of a tense membrane



* Guinea – 1968 – artist drawing for the 30F issued stamp – acrylic and gouache on card mounted on black carrier card – artist F.L.Lamasos – interplay of dancers, drummers and rabble-rousers * unique

The rousing African rhythms do not only come from clapping the hands or stomping the feet, but also in combination with the many different drums that occur. The drum resonates. The language is modulated according to the instrument and playing it. The barrel-shaped and tubular drums are an important variation of the simply tubular drum. Sometimes the ends are equal. All have a double or single sheet. The more variation and rhythm in playing the drum, the more colorful the sound palette. The rhythm is adapted to the event.



* Guinea – 1968 – progressive plate proofs for the 0.30F issued stamp - depending on the intensity and the indicated rhythm, the performers achieve a beautiful color palette of sounds *



* Guinea – 1968 – final issued stamp for 30 F – at some point, the pinnacle of the musical color palette will be reached *

Goblet drum also *darbuka* is a single head membranophone with a goblet shaped body used mostly in Egypt, also in parts of the Middle East, South Asia, North Africa and Eastern Europe. Already 1100 years BC.



* East Germany – 1971 – darbuka – set of 5 progressive proofs of issued stamp *

Beaker drums are single-handed drums that are especially important in Arab countries. They are made in earthenware, wood, and sometimes metal. They come in many different sizes. Often the skin is glued to the hull, which is typical of many of these drums. The drums on legs or on a pedestal are also single-skinned.



* Ghana – 2004 – Airmail with postage for foreign countries – cup drums on pedestal – these drums are widely used in Ghana *

2.3. ...by vibration of a tense membrane

Orchestra and band percussion

Drums also have an important role to play in the section band percussion in orchestras all over Europe. The drum section in the Swiss band orchestra was one of them.



* Great Britain - 1885 - folded advertising letter - printed to order - a.o. evening concerts *

Very well known, in the Middle Ages and Renaissance are the **snare drum** and **tabor**. Even today they play on it. A modern **drum kit** in dance orchestras and jazz bands needs snare drums, two suspensions, income basins and hi-hat cymbals.

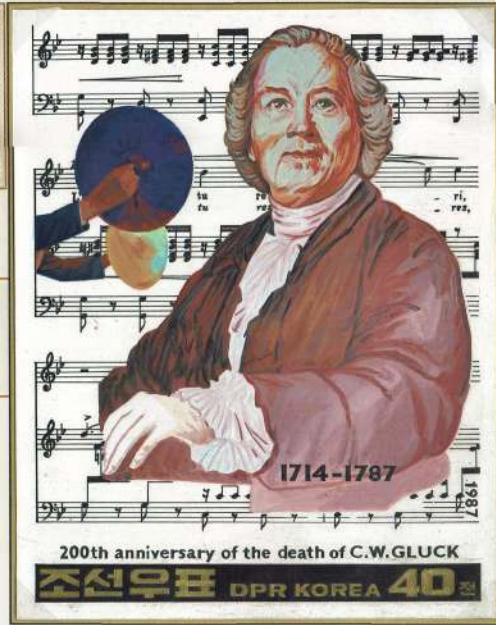


bass drum



* Switzerland - 1982 - red meter type B63 Hasler 'F 66' (in use since 1965) *

A hi hat is a combination of **two cymbals** and, a foot pedal all mounted on a metal stand. It is a part of a standard drum kit used by drummers in many styles. Hi hats could be played by hands as well as foot.



* North Korea - 1987 - original signed artist work in water color for issued stamp - hi hat cymbals *

Timpani or kettle drums are musical instruments in the percussion family. The modern timpani are designed to be tuned easily to specific pitches, often during sessions of music.



* Spain - 1926 - postal stationery series II - printed to order - a.o. concerts and dance *

2.4. ...by the trembling of strings



The chordophones are instruments at which the sound is produced by vibrations of strings. There are five basic types among which the bow, lyres, the harps, the lutes and zithers.



* France – 1804 – pre philatelic folded letter from Elberfeld to Aix-en-Provence with special postmark Lyre *

The lyre or lyra is the predecessor of the harp. It is a musical instrument that was mainly used in classical antiquity. It consists of a wooden resonance box from which two arms protrude. These are connected by a tuning peg crossbar. From there, four to seven strings ran over the resonance box. The gut strings were plucked with fingers or a plectrum. Gradually the instrument fell into oblivion. It only served as a symbol to express something special musically.



"Olsany"



* France – 1894 – postal stationery from Roubaix to Gera/Reuss - lyre *

The most simply music instruments found in Africa, the music bows. A resonance box and a few strings were an improvement. Mostly the music bows have one or two strings which have been strained between the ends of a long, flexible pole, which is bent as hunt bow.



* Netherlands – 1999 – francotyp Framo F70/F100 (in use since 1986) *



* Gabon – 1969 – progressive color proofs for issued stamp – music bow *



* USA – 1860 – fancy cancel of Canton – lyre

2.4. ...by the trembling of strings

The harp is a plucked string instrument, the strings of which run obliquely from the sound box to the neck of the instrument. There are three basic forms: the bow harp, the angle harp, and the frame harp (as shown below).

С.-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКАЯ ГИМНАЗИЯ И РЕАЛЬНЫЕ УЧИЛИЩА
К. МАЯ.
Основана в 1858 году. Вас. Осип. 10 линия, № 13.
Педальное и без педальное казенныхъ гимназій и реальныхъ училищъ. Реальное училище съ основными и коммерческими отдѣленіями и дополнительными классами.
Приготовительные училища Пятикоксъ.
3-й г. издаваема → 1899 г. ← 3-й г. издаваема
ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ ИЛЛЮСТРИРОВАННЫЙ ЖУРНАЛЪ
„Театръ и Искусство“
22 №№—1000 стр.—600 иллюстрацій.
ПРЕМИИ: 20 экземпляровъ илльстр., стоимостью 20 руб. Юбилейный альбомъ иллюстрацій.
10 экземпляровъ СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫХЪ ДЮПЛЕЙ.
Цена 45 руб. въ годъ, вполгода — 4 руб., мѣсяца — 4 руб.
РЕДАКЦИОННОЕ УПРАВЛЕНІЕ: С. Петербургъ, Невскій, 24 №.
НИВА
открыта подписка на 1899 годъ на еженедельный иллюстрированный журналъ со многими приложеніями.
Пр. доставленія получить въ 1899 г.
52 №№ журналу „НИВА“ (составъ 1899 года) высланъ въ подарокъ. Въ журналѣ „НИВА“ за 1899 г. высланъ въ подарокъ 10 экземпляровъ илльстр. и 10 экземпляровъ СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫХЪ ДЮПЛЕЙ.
12 КНИГЪ „ЖЕЗЪМЪСЯЧНЫХЪ ЛИТЕРАТУРНЫХЪ ПРИЛОЖЕНІЙ“
12 ТОМОВЪ ПОЛНОГО СБОРА СОЧИНЕНІЙ И. А. ГОНЧАРОВА.

МАСТЕРЪ
В. В. Ивановъ
СПб. Девятый пер. № 1
Починка музыкальныхъ инструментовъ и аккомпанементъ.
Лучшіе струны для виолы и виолончели.
Принимать заказы безплатно.



„МІРЪ БОЖІЙ“
ежемесячный литературный и научно-популярный журналъ
ДЛЯ САМООБРАЗОВАНИЯ.
Цена 2 р. въ годъ. 4 р. въ полгода съ доставкой и пересылкой.
Издательница А. Довидова. Редакторъ В. Островскій. Адресъ: Лицейскій, 25.
→ Вогатый выборъ « СИГАРЪ, ПАПИРОСЪ и ТАБАКУ » имѣется въ магазинахъ **ТОВАРИЩЕСТВА „ЛАФЕРМЪ“.**
Въ С.-Петербургѣ: Новыи арсен., урѣзана. Палимпсестъ (Фабрика) Вас. Осип. на Бродской сторонѣ, въ здании фабрики. Куратовой Фабри. Двѣри. Зверинскійскій, ослѣдств. Архангельск. вокзалъ, а. Спасскій.
ОТРАВКА ПО ВСЕ ГОРДА РОССІИ.
ПРЕДЪПРИЯТИЕ ИЩЕТАЮ ПО СРЕДСТВУ.

Всякая вещь, произведенная в России.
ЗАКРЫТОЕ ПИСЬМО съ чеками и конвертами.

New York, London, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Berlin, Vienna, Prague, etc.
Специальное отделение для отправки писемъ и конвертовъ.
Специальное отделение для отправки писемъ и конвертовъ.

* Tsarist Russia – 1899 – advertising letter printed to order – a. o. harp *

Playing a harp is extremely difficult. The harp was especially popular as a solo instrument. In ancient times. The harp was mainly limited to the notes of one key. In ancient times, the harps were only played by women. In Egypt and Africa was the harp a very popular instrument.



* French West Africa – 1958 – artist proof in brown for issued stamp – signed Jean Phaulpin – woman plays harp *

The Brian Boru harp has been the symbol on Ireland's coat of arms since 1603. This musical instrument is mainly the exit sign on Saint Patrick's Day. It is a small bow harp and in Irish it is called clairsheach. It is held at the knee and is carved from a solid block of wood. This harp also appears on flags, coins and the Royal British Coat of Arms.

* Bavaria – 1900 – postal stationery printed to order – ensemble with a.o. harp *

* USA – 1931 – On Saint Patrick's Day, a green harp postmark was used in the Mc Kinley park post office. On the reverse the arrival postmark in violet on 1/23/1931 in Marblehead (Massachusetts) *

2.4 ...by the trembling of strings

Of all folk instruments, the lute is one of the most popular. The bow for the lute was first used in the 10th century. The lute is one of the five basic chordophone shapes.



* France - 1943 - three perforated stamps E. G. - éditions Gallet - seller and repairer of musical instruments among others lute *

The flat lutes from Eastern Europe of which the triangular balalaika is the best known. In Ukraine, the great lute bandura is very well known. When we go further east we come across the most famous lute instrument in China, the P'i Pa. This instrument has frets on the body and neck. There are four side strings and a shallow round back.



The lute's strings are arranged in courses, of two strings each. The courses are numbered sequentially counted from the highest pitched, so that the chanterelle is in the first course.

All lutes have a resonant trunk and a neck. The strings run from the bottom of the trunk over the entire length to the neck. Important differences can be found in trunk and neck. Also the form of the back can be changed. The lute is the ancestor of the mandolin. The difference between those two are the pair of strings.



* German Empire - 1907 - advertising letter card 5 pf and additional franking of 5 pf - a.o. lute *



* Morocco - 1975 - progressive single die proofs some accepted, some not for issued stamp lute *



* Bavaria - 1898 - printed to order - 5 pfennig - a.o. lute *

2.4. ...by the trembling of strings

Still in the order of the lutes we have come to the largest lute, the bass lute or theorbo. The instrument was developed in the 16th century and characterized by their open bass strings. They were attached in additional screw boxes.



* Switzerland - 1928 - letter with firm perforation HUG - music store and repairs of the company HUG & Co - all the string instruments were made by hand *



The vihuela is made exclusively by hand and consists of wood. The instrument dates back to the Middle Ages and is plucked by hand. Traditionally, the vihuela is strung with six to eleven strings.



* Belgium - 1895 - advertising letter card sold for 5 cents - mandolin minor error - text in Italics on front cover *

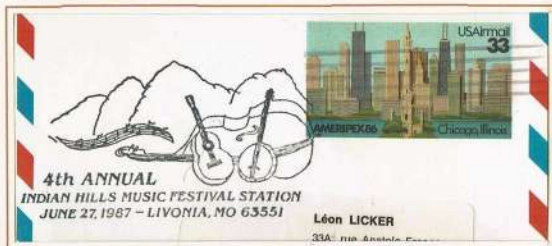
Mandolins have always been very popular in Italy. The mandolins were often used to provide the melody to a guitar accompaniment. They first appeared on the scene in the 18th century.



* Italy - 1950 - advertising letter with authorization by postal primio - serial A n° 182 with bonded stamp of 20 lire - mandolin *

2.4. ...by the trembling of strings

Two string instruments that complement each other well in chordophone category; the banjo and the guitar. The banjo originated in the long-necked lutes that were brought to America by slaves. It is a popular instrument in the jazz and revue world in Great Britain and America.



The guitar is a string instrument that enjoys immense popularity in the world. The non-electric guitar is a light, portable instrument that lends itself perfectly to many forms of music. The Spanish or classical guitar has changed little since the 16th century.



* France - 1980 - francotyp Scap "V" (in use since 1954) *



* Bavaria - 1914 - postal stationery printed to order - man plays guitar *

Before we can speak of an electric guitar, we need electricity. The cabling and connection to the grid is done by a specialist. Some with knowledge about electricity. The vibrations of the strings are converted into electrical pulses by the pickups. These then pass through the pre-amplifier with tone and volume controls and also the amplifier before they come out as sounds through the loudspeakers.



* Belgium - 1895 - advertising letter card sold for 5cts. - electric installations *



* Netherlands - 1975 - francotyp Frama "F70" (in use since 1958) *



The electric guitar evolved from the acoustic guitar. Despite this, there is only a superficial similarity with its predecessor. With the electric guitar, the vibrations of the strings are electronically converted into sound. The electric guitar is the innovative force behind the rock groups, while the classical guitar was and is mainly used in folk songs, especially in the United States of America and Australia.

2.4. ...by the trembling of strings

The violin cello or cello is the bass of the violin family. The instrument is played by a bow. It has also a pullout support which rests on the ground. The bass is the greatest member. It was already developed in the 16th century.



* Austria - 1908 - wrapper printed to order - a.o. violin and cello *

During the 16th century the viola was a predecessor of the violin. The big difference with the violin are the 6 lateral screws. Also the sound is softer and more delicate. It's more suitable for house and chamber music than in a concert hall. Below the tenor viola with 5 lateral screws.



* Czechoslovakia - 1974 - signed color proof - tenor viola *



* Czechoslovakia - 1974 - signed brown color proof - tenor viola *

The double bass is the largest member of the violin family. The instrument was also developed in the 16th century.



* Austria - 1975 - final color proofs for issued stamp - cello *



(e)

Many experiments were carried out with the body size and number of strings to simplify the playing technique. Two major bows are now in use: the French bow and the Simandl bow.



* Great Britain - 1965 - francotyp Neopost (in use since 1953) *



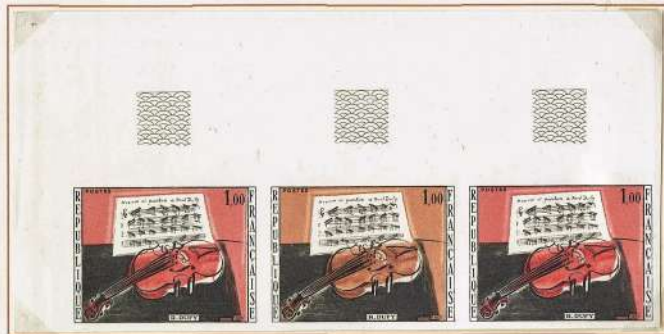
* final issued stamp *



* Czechoslovakia - 1974 - signed artist proof in black - tenor viola *

2.4. ...by the trembling of strings

The violin is a bowed instrument with four strings. It is the smallest member of the violin family and has the highest range. The sound is produced by vibrating the strings with a bow or by plucking with the fingers. The wooden sound box serves to amplify the sound of the vibrating strings.



"France - 1965 - different colour proofs for issued stamp"



"error issued stamp - dark red instead of red"



One of the most well-known musical instruments in the West is the violin. The first real violin had four strings and lateral screws, a detailed hull and F-shaped sound holes.

The violin family, from smallest to largest, consists of the violin, viola, cello, and violone. The violone is extremely rare and is replaced by the double bass which is not actually a member of the violin family.



"France - 1892 - postal stationery - printed to order and sold for 5 cts. instead of 15 cts. edition 329 - violins"



"Austria - 1914 - Grüsspott-letter - sold lower rate at 5 heller instead 10 heller - violin"

2.4. ...by the trembling of strings

An important group of musical instruments of the chordophones are the zithers. It is an instrument consisting of many strings stretched across a thin, flat body. They are played by strumming or plucking the strings, either with the fingers.



Oberbayrische Sanger- und Schuhplattl-Tanzer-Gesellschaft „Alfeld“.

* Switzerland – 1900 – postal stationery – printed to order – a.o. zither *

The harpsichord is a musical instrument played by means of a keyboard. It produces sound by plucked strings when a key is pressed. Some prominent composers and players were Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Johann Sebastian Bach.



* Monaco – 1981 – color proofs in violet and ochre for issued stamps – Mozart played the harpsichord *

A hammered dulcimer is a percussion-stringed instrument, of which the strings typically are stretched over a trapezoidal resonant sound board. This instrument is put before the musician, who, in more traditional styles, sits cross-legged on the floor. The player holds a small spoon - shaped mallet hammer in each hand to strike the strings.



* France – 1979 – state – artist proof in black – signed C. Haley – a.o. hammered dulcimer *



2.4. ...by the trembling of strings

The piano is the most popular keyboard instrument. The first piano was built about 1700 by the Italian Bartolommeo Christofoli. He was experimenting to produce a keyboard instrument that responded more to the touch of the player than to the harpsichord.

Two or more manuals give greater tonal variety because the player can select different stops for each manual. Manuals with different effects can be played simultaneously.

Below : a grand piano or concert grand piano. The main advantages of the grand piano are the open lid which helps to project the sound and the fact that the floor below the baffle acts rather than absorbs the sound.



* USA - 1949 - red meter tube Pines Bovees R series (in use since 1940) *



The first pianos - were grand pianos. These took up quite a bit of space. That is why German manufacturers started to build smaller models and ended up with the table piano. With table pianos, the strings run in width, which saves a lot of space.

In a small space, a buffet piano or pianino is usually put. This instrument is usually placed against the wall. It requires very little space. This piano sounds much less strong than the grand piano.

AMЕРИКАНСКІ
РЕЗИНОВЫЙ МАГАЗИНЪ
Эдварда Туло

ДЛЯ ИСТИННОГО ИНТЕРЕСА
ВЪ ВЪРХУХЪ ВСЕГО
ПРОМЫСЛА

ВЪ СЕВЕРНОМЪ РАЙОНЕ
ПРОМЫСЛА

ЗАКРЫТОЕ ПИСЬМО

СР. ОУПРАВЛЕНІЮ

С. Писаренко

М. Писаренко

С. Писаренко

М. Писаренко

С. Писаренко

МАГАЗИНЪ ПИАНИНО

* Tsarist Russia - 1899 - folded letter - printed to order - grand piano *

S. Pappé-Ennemoser
54 Ramgaffe Bern Telephone 1533
Säle in Interlaken

Pianos
Flügel Harmoniums
Größte Auswahl

Werbenächste Zahlungsbemerkungen

Raten-Zahlungen - Miete
Cours- Stimmungen

Reparaturwerkstätte
für
Pianos und Harmoniums

Herrn
A. Hitzel Lehrer
Schiffhausweg 39

Liesten
S. Pappé

Bitte lesen!

* Switzerland - 1910 - postal stationery - printed to order - F. Pappé - Ennemoser - a.o. pianos *

2.5. ...created electronically

Conrad Felsing was a court watchmaker who lived at 20 Unter den Linden in Berlin. His specialty was not only timepieces but he also made musical music boxes. He took over the business from his father who started in 1820.



The first electronic organs generated their tones by means of tone generators with electron tubes. Then transistors were used and even later integrated circuits were made. The electronic organs usually consist of two keyboards, but can go up to five. An electronic organ can replace a full orchestra. Well-known brands are in the USA, Phoenix, in Germany, Ahlborn and in the Netherlands, Eminent.



* German Empire - 1873 - Test print on a sheet of paper with a small box and 5 sample advertisements for the ones produced on behalf of the Berlin businessman J.J. Schreiber - a.o. Conrad Felsing music boxes *

Begun in 1825 the institute was very important for the professionalization of science and technology, such as the start of making electronic music.



Ars electronica is located in Linz, Austria. It is mainly concerned with the connections between art, technology and society. It also organizes an annual festival since 1979. It also awards the ars electronica awards every year.



The first electronic pianos from the late 1880s, used metal strings with a magnetic pickup, an amplifier and a loudspeaker. Electronic pianos are non-acoustic. They don't have strings or hammers, but a sort of synthesizer that stimulates the piano sounds.



* France - 1890 - advertising letter card - women playing mechanical piano *



* Switzerland 1909 - postal stationery - printed to order - specialist in electric pianos *

3. Prehistoric and ancient civilizations noises

3.1. From assault weapons to musical objects

In the Stone Age birds were probably caught by means of a stone flute, made from the bones of a deer or reindeer, by which the sound of a bird was imitated.



* Italy - 1846 - permit to municipalities and religious orders. Condition is that sender affixed to letter. In this case municipal stamp of Coligoro *

Bone flutes were made from the toe phalanx from a deer or reindeer. They made multiple holes in the bone to become different sounds. Musical instruments were not invented, but they were accidentally found by using them.



* France - 1972 - 6 color proofs of yellow, black and white from a deer - one stamp with a white halo around the deer and one normally issued stamp - It is very difficult to catch a deer. Sometimes it is visible, less visible, not visible, they wait their chances *



* Chad - 1968 - color trials for issued stamp - harp *



* Wallis and Futuna - 1960 - reception proof in sepia (only 3 - 5 exists) *



* England - 1840 - Mulready with double cancellation December 16 from 2 stereo at 18 - Edinburgh to London - reindeer *

3.2. Divine sound, songs for dance and instrumental melodies from the Middle East

High civilization arose in the East and Far East during the Bronze Age. The pyramids and tombs were of great importance for the knowledge of ancient Egyptian music. The Egyptian pyramids are ancient masonry structures that were built by the ancient Egyptians. Sources cite at least 118 identified Egyptian pyramids.



* Egypt - 1878 - die proof before hardening for issued stamp - pyramids of Giza *



* Egypt - 1933 - shifted perforation of 2 stamps - not in every tomb were musical instruments found *

Music has been important throughout Egyptian antiquity. Music was prevalent in all social circles and was played in temples, palaces, workshops, farms and even on the battlefields. The musicians who played in the temples were mostly women and highly regarded on the social ladder. Percussion and stringed instruments were mainly used. The harp was the most popular.



* French West Africa - 1955 - reception proof in sepia for issued stamp (3 to 5 exists) - woman plays harp *



* Egypt - 1987 - complete other colors *



* Egypt - 1987 - normal issued stamp *

Of those located in modern Egypt, most were built as tombs for the country's pharaohs and their consorts during the Old and Middle Kingdom periods.



* Egypt - 1938 - letter by airmail with multi franking stamps with different values for abroad - pyramids *

In the pyramids of Giza there are many tombs of queens, kings and other high officials. In the graves themselves their possessions were attached. This includes musical instruments, mostly trumpets.



* Egypt - 1913 - registered letter from Cairo to Nurenberg (Germany) *

3.2. Divine sound, songs for dance and instrumental melodies from the Middle East

In the Middle East during ceremonies music was very important. Only the women played instruments. They were as well as used for recreational purposes such as dances. The women used also the flute.

The development of the higher cultures in the Middle East, means that the musical instruments had improved. Especially the harp was played by women in Egypt. In Israel all important events were accompanied by music. The materials used in the construction of instruments consisted of wood, animal viscera (strings).



* Czechoslovakia – 1961 signed artist proof – woman plays flute *



* Netherlands – 1986 – francotyp A 9000 (in use since 1968) *



* Germany (Berlin) – 1986 – francotyp Co/Com (in use since 1988) *



The trumpet symbolized the power of God. In ancient Egypt trumpets were also used. For the first performance of the opera, Aida of Giuseppe Verdi in Egypt the original military Trumpets were constructed as seen in wall paintings. These were found in excavations in the tomb of Tutankhamun. The difference in pitch was a little third.



* Italy – 1901 – semi-official postal stationery was sold by the post administrations with franking for the time being. This was exclusively possible by a ministerial decree and reserved to the trade of a cultural, human and political organization *



* Egypt – 1946 – telegram – trumpet and lyre *

3.3. Art of the muses in classical Greece

Music, dance and songs were very important for the Greeks. The best known musical instrument was the **aulos**. This instrument is still be played on Sardinia. It consists of two or three reed pipes and a single reed : **launeddas**.



The **aulos** was a wind instrument in Ancient Greece. The word aulos is Greek for lute. There were two variants. The first had two pipes pipes, one short and one long, the second only a short pipe. Both had a double reed , so they were family of the oboe.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALLETON CO. LTD., ROYAL MAIL STEAMER TIME TABLE, 1893.
 LEAVE SYDNEY - JAN 24 : Feb 13 : MAR 13 : APR 12 : MAY 13 : JUNE 10 : JULY 8 : AUG 6 : SEP 5 : OCT 20 : NOV 25 : DEC 25
 LEAVE N.Z. - JAN 9 : FEB 2 : MAR 30 : APR 27 : MAY 26 : JUNE 26 : JULY 26 : AUG 17 : SEP 14 : OCT 12 : NOV 1 : DEC 7

THE Dresden Piano Company

ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

KOCH & SOHNES Prize Medal PIANOS. FINFOLD'S Patent METRONOMES.
 KUHSE'S Gold Medal PIANOS. WEAVER'S AMERICAN ORGANS.
 BOOSEY'S BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS.

THE DRESDEN PIANOS ARE WARRANTED TO LAST A LIFETIME.

AND CAN BE PURCHASED BY MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS OF **From TWENTY SHILLINGS upwards.**

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING - The Dresden have an efficient staff of pable workmen and undertake to repair any class of Piano, Organ, or Harmonium.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against entrusting their Instruments into the hands of itinerant repairers, who being often both **HONEST AND COMPETENT**, irreparably injure them. **ESTIMATES FREE.**

THE DRESDEN PIANO Co.'s DEPOTS.
 DUNEDIN : 29 & 31, Princes St. - J. A. X. REEDLER, MANAGER.
 WELLINGTON. Lambton Quay & Brandon St. - M. J. BROOKES, MANAGER.

FRISCO MAIL
 DUE IN N.Z.
 1893.
 JAN 28
 FEB 25
 MAR 20
 APR 20
 MAY 20
 JUN 17
 JUL 16
 AUG 10
 SEP 10
 OCT 10
 NOV 8
 DEC 8

FRISCO MAIL
 DUE IN N.Z.
 FEB 22
 MAR 20
 APR 18
 MAY 17
 JUN 15
 JUL 15
 AUG 14
 SEP 14
 OCT 14
 NOV 14
 DEC 14

* New Zealand - 1893 - advertisement telegram - setting C, region - Dunedin, n° 1 - date stamp: Pahiatua, 18 Dec. 1892 - a.o. aulos pilyer *

Greek goddesses from art and science were called muses. The muses were the supervisors of **Apollo**. **Erato** was the muse of music, anthem and lyrics and **Euterpe** for among others the flute.



* France - 1958 - red meter francotyp Satas (in use since 1957) - Erato *

The aulos wasn't liked in the mythology. **Satyr Marsyas** was the inventor of the aulos. He challenged flute player **Apollo** for a music competition, that he lost. As punishment he was conversely hanged on a tree and was around skinned alive.

Stempelbild

ULBERLIN LICHTERFELDE
 16 10 50

Deutsche Post
 010

Wendine Lincke
Apollo geb. 1887 C 34916 am 5. 12. 50

Francotyp: Co 195 Kennzahl:

Firma: Apollo-Verlag Paul Lincke

Post:(1) Berlin-Lichterfelde 1

Motor	Nr.	Volt	PS
Uebersetzung: Motor		Masch.	Riemen

Geliefert: 17. 10. 1950

Wertkartenbetrag: DM 100.--

Postschlüssel: Permutationsnummer: 57 K

Klischee: 1 auswechself. fest

Spezialeinrichtungen:

Merkmale:

Werk: 736 Fabrik Stolzenberg, Beilau

* German post - 1950 - pattern card from francotyp machine CC 195 - Apollo *

3.4. Musical life in ancient Rome

Ancient Rome was a palace in central Italy that grew into a world empire. His culture spread throughout the Mediterranean and even far beyond.



* First "De La Rue" series released on 17/03/1861 with denominations 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 30, 40, 60 centimes and 2 lire. The cancellation applied to the stamp is called "Sardinian - Italian" diamond postmark. It contains no date and no logo. The rate for a plain letter in the Kingdoms of Italy was 20 centimes per 10 grams from 1865 to 1905. This piece is double postage meaning the letter weighed between 11 grams and 20 grams.

Musical life in Rome was in the hands of foreigners. Mainly Etrurians and later Greek slaves. They danced and played musical instruments mainly to be in a good light with the gods.

Atophan
Albert D. Roters
BOGOTA
Apartado 55

Numerosos documentos nos muestran la importancia que las danzas tuvieron en el antiguo pueblo egipcio y confirman la admiración, con que eran contempladas. Los remotos hijos de Egipto hubieron podido bailar, aun padeciendo de gota o reumatismo, si en aquel tiempo hubiera existido ya el Atophan-Schering, porque con una cura con las tabletas de este insuperable remedio desaparecieron las afecciones reumáticas y gotosas. Realice Ud. antes de que se agrave su padecimiento una cura con el Atophan que es recetado por los médicos del mundo entero. Fijese en el envase original: tubos con 20 tabl. de 1/2 g.

For the Etruscans, the people who inhabited Italy before the Romans took over, music was a very important place in life. Their whole life was dominated by it, whether on working days, holidays, during religious ceremonies, during sports and at the table. The musical instruments used at that time were mainly the double oboe, the seven-stringed lyre, the transverse flute with eight and the trumpet.



LA LETTRE-ANNONCES
Le meilleur organe de Publicité, le plus efficace et le moins coûteux est "LA LETTRE-ANNONCES" vendue dans toute la France et circulant dans le Monde entier.
DIRECTION: 11, Rue Castelnau LYON 1^{er}

LE PRATIQUE LYONNAISE
Commercé et de Comptabilité
Rue Puits-Gaillot, LYON

CHOCOLAT PAYRAUD
LYON
Le meilleur des Déjeuners est
LE CACAO PAYRAUD EN FEUILLES

Comptoir National d'Escompte DE PARIS
Capital Cent Millions
AGENCE DE NIMES

* France - 1895 - announced letter sold on reduced price of 10 cent - Roman trumpet

In the mansions, music was played by orchestras or a soloist during the meal. On the street one often came across street musicians dancing with wind instruments, usually including the double oboe or aulos and percussion.



* Republic of Mali - 1974 - artist proof in black for issued stamp - signed Georges Bétemps - musicians in Pompei

3.4. Musical life in ancient Rome

The Romans thought it inappropriate to play the role themselves. The task of music was increased when Greek comedies were translated. The aulos blower not only accompanied the sung passages, but also provided interludes for the various acts.



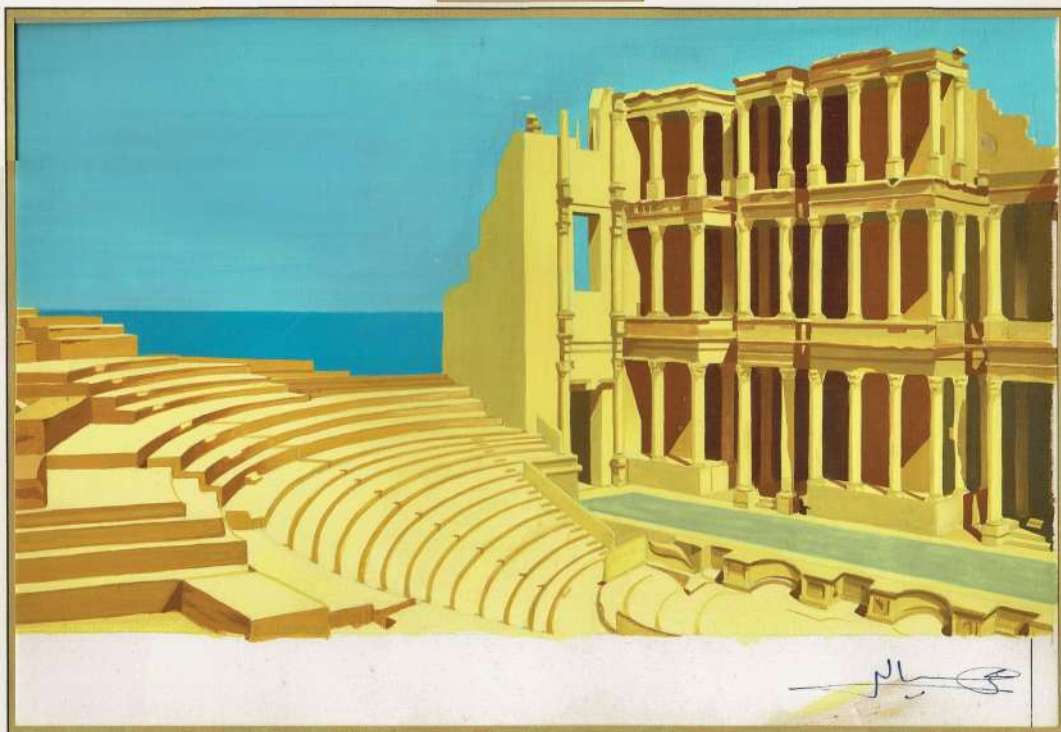
* Bavaría - 1903 - postal stationery printed to order - Roman trumpet, aulos and harps *



Roman theatres were built in all areas of the Roman Empire. From Spain to the Middle East. There are numerous theatres around the world with uniquely Roman attributes. This buildings were semi-circular and possessed certain inherent architectural structures with minor differences depending on the region in which they were constructed.



* Tunisia - 1927 - artist proof in blue and brown - signed Mouriez *



* Libya - 1984 - signed and adopted original gouache painting without text and value for issued stamp - theatre of Sabratha *



4. Experiences in the Far East, America and Africa

4.1. The well-known melodic talas and ragas from India

The foundation of the classical music in India was the **raga**. There were more than 200 principal ragas with their own scale. Chiefly two, or three musicians play rhythmic and tuneless ragas and talas.



* India - 2007 - color variety - dark blue omitted *



* normal issued sheet *

The **sitar** became famous in the 60s and 70s of the 20th century, grace to the flower-power community. Unique were the East-meets - West concerts with **The Beatles** and violinist Yehudi Menuhin.



* USA - 1965 - red meter type - Pitney Bowes "R" series (in use since 1946) *



C. Haley



* Malagasy - 1965 - artist proof in black for issued stamp signed by Claude Haley - sitar *

The real **lutes** were made in India. One of the main instruments is the **sitar**. It is a large instrument and it is played sitting. The neck diagonally upwards and the sound body is onion-shaped. For the most part of the time the sound is played by one string.

The **sitar** is a string instrument from India with specific sound. It has four melody strings, two rhythm strings, and twelve to fourteen process strings (tarafs). The resonance strings are tuned in the using scale. The percussion instrument is the **tabla**, and it is generally used in the Hindu classical music. The instrument has a pair of colorful drums, and noises. tabla means tabl in Arabian, what means drums.

Möbel Preiswerte Wohnungs- und Büro-Einrichtungen
F. A. Anger & Sohn
 Möbelfabrik Jöhstadt
 Lager- und Ausstellungsräume: Annaberg, Buttholzer Straße 6
 300 Arbeiter - Fernsprecher 1065 Annaberg - Gegeündet 1858.

Fr. Dolge, Annaberg, Erzegeb.
 Gege. 1905 - Große Sommerhalle 13 - Fernspr. 1010
 Pianos, Flügel, Harmoniums,
 Lauten, Gitarren, Mandolinen
 u. a. Musikinstrumente, Bestandteile, Saiten
 Größte Auswahl. G.W. Billigste Preise.

Hotel Erholung
 Warmbad Wolkstein
 Feine Lederwaren
 Original-Nächter-Bügel
 5000 lfd. bettend. einbetten
 Oswald Schönherr
 vornehm Langjähriger Wächter der Kurkouranlagen von
 Warmbad. Telefon 17

Paul Langlotz, Annaberg, Erzegeb.
 Unsere Schmelzöfen
 Installationsgeschäfte elektr. Licht- und
 Kraftanlagen
 Holzerne Bekleidungsstücke aller Art
 Installations-Werkstoffe. Fernsprecher 1011.

Reise-Koffer und Taschen
 Feine Lederwaren
Clemens Schreiber
 Annaberg, Erzegeb.
 Buchholzer Str. 5 - Fernspr. 371.



* India - 1974 - error - perforation in bloc of 4 - A very difficult instrument play because the strings are not only very close but also have a different function *



4.2. The important influence on the music from the Far East and Asia

In China the sound and melody were more important than rhythm, and harmony. The musical instruments such as **zithers, flutes, gongs,** and percussion had an extremely great influence on the culture in Korea, Vietnam, and China.



* Belgium – 1993 – red meter type neapost electronic (in use since 1963) *



The vielle (erh-hu) China



Also a typical Japanese music instrument is the **koto**, what means zither. The instrument has thirteen strings that are usually strung over thirteen movable bridges along the width of the instrument. For centuries it was the favorite instrument at the imperial court.



The Javanese gong is bossed and it is played horizontally. The sound is produced through the center boss and has a tune note. In Java and Borneo the Javanese gongs are horizontally placed or hung on a standard. In Thailand and Birma, they are set in a circle around the musician, as you can see below.



* Laos – 1957 – strip of 5 progressive color proofs of issued stamp *



* North-Korea – 1962 – adopted and signed artwork with different value *

Only one vielle is known in Korea: the **haegum**. It was already mentioned in the 13th century. This instrument has two strings of silk and it is held vertically on the knee by the performer and played with a bow. The **shamisen** or **sangen** is a three stringed banjo-lute.

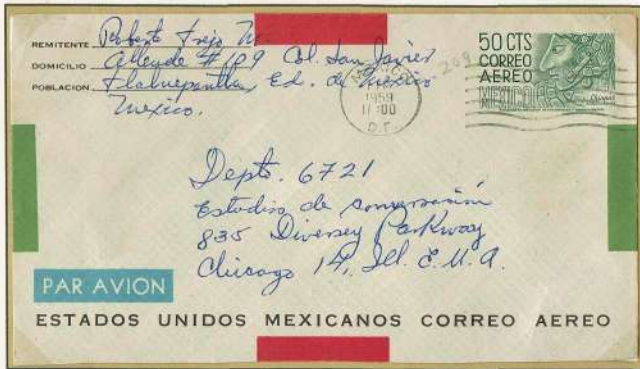


4.3. Musical cultures on the American and Australian continent

Especially the Latin American subcontinent is a complex mishmash of cultural influences, both native and imported. The last period started with the destruction of the highly developed civilizations of the Maya, Incas and Aztecs.

Pan flutes have been around for at least 2000 years and existed in all early civilizations. In Central America, a typical Pan flute has two ranks, one tuned higher than the other.

In the Inca tradition, the instruments were divided into "male" and "female" musical instruments. The color determined the status of the musician. The trumpet players enjoyed a high regard. The musicians also enjoyed a high regard in the Aztec culture. The lute, harp and guitar were spread through the Spanish influences.



* Mexico - 1959 - postal stationery air letter for abroad - during excavations in Chiapas province, most musical instruments were found *



* Peru - 1936 - color proof in bloc of 4 with control hole for issued stamp *



* Germany 1966 - francotyp A9000 (in use since 1961) - Spanish guitar *



* USA - 1869 - used stamp 15 c in brown and blue type II



In 1492 **Christopher Columbus** discovered America. That changed the cultural history of Latin America, devised in two periods: the pre and the post Columbian era. The Indians as they were called, mostly sang, danced and were accompanied by drums. During last era the high developed civilization of Incas, Aztecs, and Mayas, was destroyed.



* Republic of Salvador - 1893 - 2 color proofs in black and blue of the issued stamps - Christopher Columbus *



* Monaco - 1956 - artist proof in black for issued stamp - signed Pierre Gandon - Christopher Columbus *



* Monaco - 1956 - red color artist proof - signed Pierre Gandon - Christopher Columbus *

4.3. Musical cultures on the American and Australian continent

The music of the North American Indians was mainly vocal and a lot of dancing. They were first thought to be discovered than composed. The different tribes mainly used rumples and drums. When the colonization of America began, the lute made its appearance, followed by the guitar.



* USA - 1934 - registered fancy cancel from Indian, VA to Atlantic City, N.J. - dancing Indian * only 5 recorded *

Song and dance, accompanied by musical instruments, play an important role in the lives of the Australian Indigenous people, in work, rituals and ceremonies. Signature instruments include the concha shell, long wooden drum, and the Australian wooden trumpet : the didgeridoo.



* Republic of Gabon - 1969 - different color proofs for issued stamp - long wood drum - Depending on the height and width of the drum, variation could be brought to the sound arsenal. *



Stephen Collins Foster (1826 – 1864) known as the "father of American music" was an American composer during the romantic period. He wrote more than 200 songs including "Glendy Burke". He was the 29th major of New Orleans and he had a paddle steamer named for him. The name of the boat "Glendy Burke" was used in the song.



* USA - 31 october 1851 - unpaid stampless folded letter - postmarked with New Orleans LA 31 oct. and oval postmark steamer Glendy Burke. WAY 6: Letters placed on a carrier on his course or taken by him were treated as WAY letters at an additional cost of 1 cent. Before 1853 most letters had been sent unpaid and the WAY fee added to the shipping costs owed by the addressee. At this time, a prepaid letter was 3 cents, unpaid was 5 cents. Subject unpaid is 5 cents + 1 cent WAY fee = 6 cents. *



* USA - 1985 - pane of booklet with great miss perforation - when one blew into a shell it did not always sound pure *

Especially in the islands around Australia, the pan flute was also often blown. Sometimes they also played in groups. Most pan flutes mainly differ in size, which also resulted in different pitches.



* Italy - 1920 - postal stationery for domestic use - pan flute *

4.4. Penetrating African rhythms and tones for communication

Besides the drums there are a lot of different musical instruments in Africa such as the kora, a sort of harp. String instruments as the gadje in North Africa. The lyre is well-known in North Congo. Flutes all over Africa. The tones of music for communication were very important in their culture.



* Chad - 1965 - strip of 5 color proofs for issued stamp *



Cylindrical drums are very popular on the African continent. The close relationship between dance and music explains why rhythm and percussion are so important in Africa.

In Africa drums are used in the first place to have communication over great distances. Better known as the "tam tam" communication. Every tribe had its own tune and rhythm.



* Burundi - 1964 - artist's drawing in acrylic on hard board for 20F issued stamp *



* Togo - 1947 - artist proof n° 7/15 in violet blue signed by Raoul Series for issued stamp *



9. Tam-Tam au Kivu
Tam-Tam in het Kivu

* Belgian Congo - 1932 - postal stationery with wrong card number 9 instead of 19 on glossy paper - tam tam in Kivu *



4.4. Penetrating African rhythms and tones for communication

In Africa, music is unequivocally linked to dancing and singing. Actually, there are few Africans who use the abstract word music. Instead, they refer to songs, dance and poetry. Music is central to solemn events, rites and important events such as birth, initiation, marriage and funeral. The close connection between African music and dance explains why rhythm and percussion instruments predominate. The musicians almost always play drums, xylophones and clappers.



leis.
Instrumente de musique
de l'Afrique.
Joueur de xylophone
Rwanda.

T. Van Noten

* Republic of Rwanda – 1973 – not accepted preliminary design in pencil and watercolor drawn by Jan Van Noten - xylophone player *

In African music there are instruments with indeterminate pitch as well as with certain pitches as flutes, trumpets, and primitive harps. While maintaining a pace, the musicians play contrasting almost independently. This results in unforgettable, exciting music.



* Czechoslovakia – 1975 – signed artist proof for issued stamp – man with bell *



The rousing dances and rhythms, accompanied by sometimes lightning-fast loud percussion, occasionally go so fast that one can compare it to the fast-tapping needle of a sewing machine.



* German Empire – 1874 – postal stationery announced letter – a.o. sewing machines *



5. European first millennium music

5.1. Church canto, in which instruments are artistic accessory

The Middle Age music is called **classic music** and that between 500 and 1400. At the time of **Charlemagne** the liturgical music was ordained and then bundled. Thanks to period the bundling this of Gregorian music and the neumes scripture exists.



* Belgium – 1946 – proof of finished mold without value designation on cream paper in artouse for issued stamp – signed Jean De Bast *



* Belgium – 1946 – proof in black without value designation for issued stamp *



* normal issued stamp *

Guido of Arezzo (ap. 991 – after 1033) contributed in a fundamental way to the development of music notation, by solving a problem of music theory and practice which musicians themselves had been breaking their heads for years. He invented the modern musical notation that is still in use. He introduced also the diatonic hexachord do – la. Therefore he used the first six lines of a hymn. These were **ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la**. Later **ut** was replaced by **do**.



* France – 1963 francotyp Havas "Grarjean" (in use since 1924) *

In much of church history, instrumental music was forbidden during church service because the clergy always said that the organ was an instrument of the devil.. At the end of the tenth century, the organ slowly found its way into the churches.

Most acts or ceremonies related to religion take place in buildings expressly designated for this purpose. Because believers are often invited, these religious acts take on a social character, which very often involves music. Music is in one form or another suitable for emotionally involving the faithful in the event. In a parish church not as many ceremonies will be celebrated as in a monastery or abbey where sisters or monks spend a large part of their days and nights. They sing the tides. These are prayers that return at certain times in the course of each day.



* France – 1889 – postal stationery – advertising envelop sold on lower rate of 5 centimes – a. o. organs *



* France – 1951 – color proof 1515 LX – 1515 (= color number) brown and light blue, LX (manufacturer name) Loritex - Abbey of Caen *

5.1. Church canto, in which instruments are artistic accessory

From the 11th century the **polyphony** also developed. A new profession was born in the history of the classical music: the composer. More development of the polyphony style was brought in the 14th century. A well-known composer was Guillaume de Machault. The word **neume** is Greek for breathing. A neume is a sign identifying the melody line with a sung syllable.



Until the 10th century, there were almost no organs. The Church Fathers were very suspicious of instrumental music. From the 10th century onwards, organs were said to be used in churches and monasteries in England. However, it would be a long time before organs would be accepted in Christian institutions. By 1300, despite fierce opposition from the ecclesiastical authorities, the organ was present in churches.



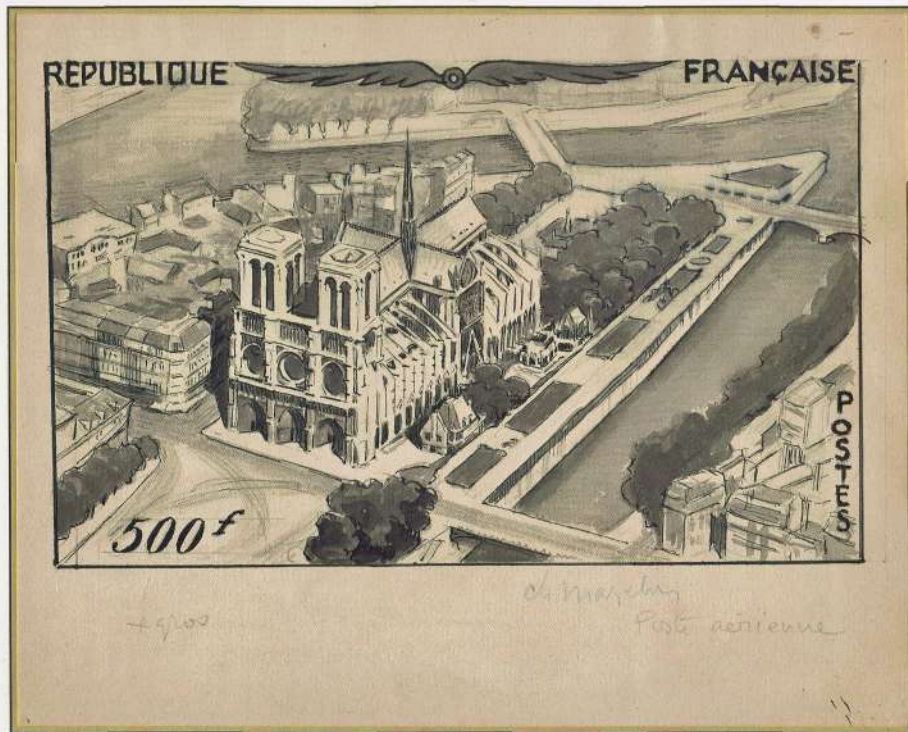
In the Middle Ages the urban residents had the needs to express more and more their church services. The polyphonic music was one of the options. The chapel masters of **Notre Dame** in Paris played an important role in the development of the polyphony.



* France – 1977 – strip of 5 color proofs for issued stamp – composer Guillaume de Machault *



* France – unissued postal stationery – proof - type Buffon without value – Notre Dame *



* France – 1947 – project not selected * Notre Dame de Paris * – model in ink and pencil signed by Charles Mazelin *

5.2. From "a capella" to instrumental try

Oswald von Wolkenstein (1376/7 – 1445) was composer, poet and diplomat. In 1424 he commissioned the Neustift monastery to create a manuscript of his songs. During the Christmas period in 1430 Oswald wrote many songs of an erotic nature. The most famous being: "Ain Graserin". In Nuremberg Oswald became a member of the first rank of the order of the dragon. During his time in Piacenza Oswald commissioned the Neustift Monastery to create a second manuscript of his songs. All extant portraits shows Oswald with a closed right eye.

This would be due to a lazy eye, but one is not sure of that.



* Austria – 1977 – 10 progressive colour proofs for issued stamp – 600th birthday of Oswald von Wolkenstein *

(#)



The music of the Middle Ages was completely anonymous. Only after the year 1000 more and more music appears on texts in the vernacular and with it the anonymity of the music disappears. The first flowering of this secular music falls in Languedoc. The region between the Loire and the Pyrenees. There the troubadours sang about courtly love, women's worship and the love of a distant partner. Many troubadours were of French nobility, but there were also some of low descent. The troubadours were not only language virtuosos but also good musicians. They usually played the lute, guitar and flute. The Northern French followers of the troubadours were the Trouvères. The influence of the troubadours in Western Europe was enormous. In Germany they called the troubadours, minnesängers. They were even known as far away as Italy.

The influence of the troubadours in Western Europe was enormous. In Germany they called the troubadours, minnesängers. They were even known as far away as Italy.



* German Empire – 1907 – postal stationery – printed to order *

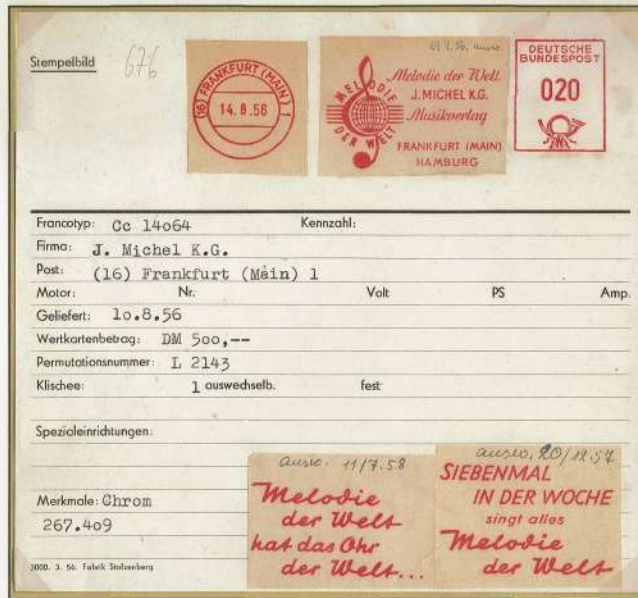


As already mentioned, it would take a long time before the organ was accepted in the Christian churches. The organ was mainly used during worship services. The organ will occupy this central place until about 1970, in the Protestant churches.



* Austria – 1970 – 3rd and final phase of the black and white artist proof – signed H. Pfeiler – church organ *

Singing a cappella was especially common in church music until the 16th century. This form of singing was performed by choirs. If there was any accompaniment from musical instruments, they only played background music. Today, the term a cappella is used for instrumentless music.



* German Empire – 1956 – pattern card from francotyp Cc 140064 - 7 days in the week singing *

5.3. Instrumental try: musical instruments in use

At the end of the Middle Ages a lot of instruments were used. Especially the instruments themselves had a lot of shapes, because their builders wanted to give their own characteristics. The most common and popular instruments were the lute, the bagpipe, the water-organ and church organ.



* Switzerland – 1982 – francotyp Hassler "FB8" (in use since 1971) *



* Morocco – 1975 – progressive color proofs of issued stamp – lute *

The bagpipe came via the East to Europe, where it was played in different countries. The bagpipe was especially used at folk games.



* France – 2001 – first state of accepted Die proof in black – signed Claude Jumelet *



In the Middle Ages a lot of lutes were to be seen in paintings. It suggests that it was a very popular musical instrument. There were two types of lutes: a short-necked lute and a long-necked lute. The last one appeared mostly in Western Europe. In the Renaissance the lute was going through a major development in terms of its popularity.

The water-organ is the oldest pipe instrument that existed. It's better known as the hydraulic organ. The oldest ones built between 1572 and 1599 were to be found in Italy such as Villa d'Este and Ferrara.



* pre philatelic letter - 1825 – Ferrara *

6. From minstrel poetry to the swinging sounds of today

6.1. Ode to the postman

A horn is a small copper brass instrument that doesn't have valves. On a horn only natural tones can be played by blowing over.



* Since 1792 the Kingdom of Sardinia required the payment of a postal tax. From December 1818 three bluish-green "Cavallini" were used. These were priced at 15c for delivery for up to 15 miles, 25c for up to 35 miles and 50c for an unlimited distance. *



* normal issued stamp *



* major error - shifted color and miss perforation *

During the 18th and the 19th century the horn was chiefly used as a signal instrument. It was used by the postman on a horse drawn stagecoach (postilion). The arrival was announced by blowing the horn, so the people get their mail.



The postman on his horse the so called the postilion, was arriving. The people could hear him from far away, because he blew different times on his horn. After delivery of the post he continued his road to the next postal stop. Before leaving he blew several times on his horn to announce his departure. Then he slowly disappeared to another destination...



-Copy - embossing, visualized in black-



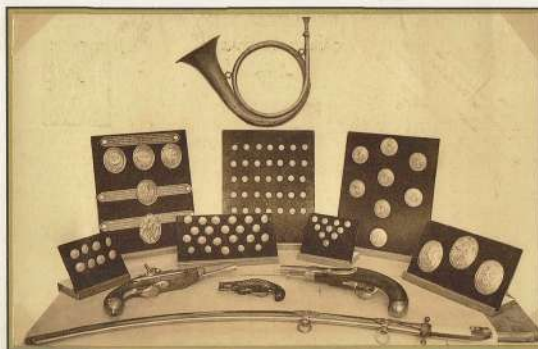
* The bluish-green Cavallini were replaced by embossing, because of too many fakes. These were issued and sold by the post in order to make no further use of its services. Cavallini are considered forerunners of the postal stationery.

6.1. Ode to the postman

The horn, a brass instrument, was especially in the beginning a signal instrument. It is a small instrument that doesn't have valves. Only natural tones can be played. This instrument was not only used for announcing mail delivery, but also for hunting.



* German Empire – 1933 – red meter type francotyp C (if in use since 1930) *



* Belgium – 1936 – postal stationery Brussels – horse mail: equipment *

The horn is beside a signal instrument also a symbol instrument. It is generally used as a symbol for the post administration.



* Finland – first 10 kopek postal stationery envelope from 1845 type II with obliteration: * Helsingfors 6 sept. 1849 *



* German Empire – 1925 – printed to order – postman with horn *

The sound of the horn is raw and stark. This brass instrument only had one sound. The length of the punches was equal. They also could be played long and short. It certainly didn't sound like music to your ears. The combination of punches made the signal.



* The Netherlands – 1789 – letter from Delft to Rotterdam (2 stuiver) and from Rotterdam (R) to Amsterdam (3 stuiver) *



The horn frequently occurs in heraldry on coats of arms as well as logo for companies. One of the first countries with this post horn symbol that was used from the beginning were among others Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland.



* Switzerland – Geneva – 22 January 1850 (e.)
5 Cts – black/red – Waadt 5 – stamped with red Geneva rosette *



In the distance you can hear the postman arriving, blowing on his horn. The nearer he comes, the louder the sound. When he leaves, he blows again on the horn until this sound is gone...



* Sweden – 1886 – post horn on the back in different positions and shades of blue *

6.2. Intense musical activities in Europe

Before the polyphony they usually sang solo. They were called minstrels and troubadours. They went from one village to another. Sometimes they were paid by their employer who was chiefly employed to the nobility. A famous minstrel in the Middle Ages was **Walther von der Vogelweide**.



Around 1100 the Phoenicians brought the harp to Europe. Especially in Greece this instrument was played. The harp, that offered more strength, was developed in this period. In the Middle Ages, the European harp was essentially diatonic, as was the bagpipes. That is, they were tuned in one particular scale.



* Victoria - 1890 - 1d printed to order postal stationery with enclosed 3pp booklet with advertisements - a.o. harp

The development of music during the Renaissance is especially connected to the polyphony. Some madrigals (a.o. polyphonic secular songs) were mentioned for voice. Flemish composers of the polyphony were a Guillaume Dufay and Orlando di Lasso. The most important composers of the polyphony were from Venice, among them the Fleming Adriaan Willaert.



* France - 1979 - different color proofs for issued stamp - a.o. harp, lute, carried organ *

The weapons of a minstrel were his texts, and songs. Sometimes with song or accompanied by some instrument as the lute and the harp.



* Bavaria - 1914 - printed to order - Walther von der Vogelweide *

6.2. Intense musical activities in Europe

In the 16th and 17th centuries, Venice was one of the most important cities when it came to music. In this period where a lot of musicians and composers active. That is why musical instruments were shipped to Venice worldwide. The most commonly shipped instruments were the exotic lira da braccio, the lute, harpsicord, the violin and especially the hugely popular recorder.



* Venice – 1662 – aque letter AQ 4 soldi – Marco Lachini Datio – second winged lion Saint mark dal Gian – tax for waste watering, warfare and for goods and persons, including imports of musical instruments vis land or water -this so-called water tax served for all kinds of payments in the Venice of the 17th century so that the necessities could be financed. This also includes the import of goods, including musical instruments *

A madrigal is a piece of musical music that dates from the Renaissance period and usually consists of four to six voices without the accompaniment of an instrument. At the end of the 16th century, spiritual madrigals also arose. They were written under the influence of the contralrae formation.



In the old Venetian school, the double choir arose that was also at the cradle of the development of the concert. The music became more chromatic and in instrumental music the instrumentation was prescribed more and more precisely. The instrumental music consisted of the organ and the ensemble.

The lute became extremely popular around 1650 and was mainly used indoors in small ensembles. There was also an outdoor performance during folk festivals. The stringed instrument rabel was very popular in Spain.



* Hungary – 1892 – postal stationery – printed to order – with additional postage for abroad – organ factory *



* Germany – 1911 – postal stationery printed to order – man plays lute outside *

6.2. Intense musical activities in Europe

The Baroque period is like a volcano that suddenly erupt under great pressure. There are more composers than ever who express themselves in all possible forms. An era of musical revival and perfection of making musical instruments started. Strikers, flutes, and brass instruments were elaborated refined.



In the middle of the 17th century, more and more instruments were used. Especially at home, folk songs were sung with the lute being one of the most popular instruments in Europe as an accompaniment. More to the east of Europe and the south, especially the string instruments such as the violin and double bass were important. In the beginning, they mainly played in small ensembles.



* France - 1915 - perforated stamp JTL on circulated letter = company perforation Jérôme Thibouville Lamy - instrument makers that, following the baroque period in the 19th century, made up to 150.000 instruments per year by 1000 lute builders *

One of the most important changes in the Baroque period was the emergence of opera. Although we should not think of the productions that are given today. With Claudio Monteverdi's "incoronazione di Poppea" (1642) the historical opera makes its appearance.



In the middle of the Baroque period there is the further rise and expansion of opera throughout Western Europe. Instrumental wind accompaniment was also introduced in which the instruments were also made their appearance. In addition, the trumpet was a frequently occurring, requested and appreciated instrument. Especially when depicting violent scenes.



READY MONEY PRICES
& COLDWELL
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, being Free from all Irritating or Injurious Ingredients, and containing all the natural warmth and softness of the Wool.

GENTLEMEN'S SANITARY
NATURAL UNDYED WOOL HOSIERY.

WINTER WEATS --- --- --- EIL 4/6 6R 6R
TIGHTS --- --- --- 3/11 0
SOCKS --- --- --- 7/0 10 0

THE BEST VALUE IN IRELAND FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

ST., DUBLIN.

WEDDING & KEEPER RINGS.

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
WEDDING PRESENTS
Gold & Silver Jewellery,
WATCHES & CLOCKS,
Electro-Plat, &c.

M'DOWELL BROS.,
27, Henry Street and
39, Lower Sackville Street,
10, St. Great George's St.

R. O'REILLY'S
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHITE FOR CATALOGUE.
INSTRUMENTS TUNED & REPAIRED.
16 & 17, WELLINGTON QUAY,
DUBLIN.

"AS YOU LIKE IT,"
Youth renewed, old age overcome!
A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN
Hair Color Restorer
For Restoring and Dyeing Grey
Hair, and giving it the lustre and
beauty of youth.
Free from saltpetre, and will not soil
the hair itself.
ARE YOUR GREYER FOR IT?
FRED. LEWIS & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN.
* 2/6 *

WAITES & Co.,
MAKERS OF
WATER.
ODA WATER,

JOHN ARIGO,
17 & 18, Christ Church Place,
DUBLIN.
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF
PICTURE FRAMES
IN IRELAND.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.



* Austro-Hungarian Empire - 1908 - postal stationery - printed to order - house orchestra with violins and double bass *

* England - 1884 - finked letter 1 penny - printed to order - trumpet *

6.4. The " Sturm und Drang " period conquers

In the Sturm und Drang period the genius was mainly put in the spotlight. The chamber music is new, because it moved to the saloons and concert halls. Also the musical instruments became a final form. The piano was one of the most popular musical instruments.



The piano even took the place of the harpsichord as well as the organ. At that time the most important musical instrument.



One of the most beloved chamber music forms was a string quartet, formed by two violins, one viola and one cello. A piano trio exists of one piano, one violin, and one cello. A lot of famous composers at that time, as Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven were also good piano players.



* France – 1963 – variety red spot on cello *

* normal issued stamp *



* England – 1978 – red meter type HA Pitney Bowes * 5000" (in use since 1968) *



* Uruguay – 1932 – stamp holder with 6 adv., also piano *

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (Wolfe) was not only a virtuoso on harpsichord, but also on organ, violin, and viola. But above all he was a composer. In his short life he composed more than 600 works.



6.4. The " Sturm und Drang " period conquers

In the Sturm und Drang period, the music indicates a heavy emotionality and a dramatic passion. Where there is a lot of momentum and sudden dynamic contrasts. This style, which lies between the Baroque period and classicism, was mainly used in northern and southern Germany and in Austria. It was played by a small group and performed for a small circle.

Dr. med. Griesel,
Spezialarzt f. Haut-, Haar-,
Hörn- u. Unterleibskleiden.
Friedrichstr. 78.
Sprechst. 10-2-57; Sonn- 10-2-1.

**AKADEMIE
neuer Sprachen**
11. Spittelmarkt II.
Französisch, Englisch, Italienisch,
Spanisch.
Ausbildung für Conversanten
u. Correspondenten
in 3 Monaten.
Insbesondere Deutsch
Wichtig für Jedermann
stud. die
Gummi-Fabrikate
von
W. Krahl,
BERLIN S.W.
Markgrafenstr. 89.

Abstrich
Wachsmal

Accounting services
Concert & Noblesse
Friedrichstr. 171
Tele. 225554
Täglich
Spezialitäten-Vorstellung

Vollständige moderne Schaulustent-
Decorations-, Preis- und Bezeichnung-
Schilder in auffallendster Farbe, Schrift und
mit stets passenden nachahmlichen Bildern u.
Text liefert komplett für 25 Mark bei
vork. Einzahlung franco! Nicht gefal-
lende Schilder tauschen gratis um. Ver-
langt Prospekt gratis! Herren, die
Muster bezichtigen, erhalten Verrechnung bei 20p/04.
Provision. **Sgm. Lubszynski,**
Rechts-artist. Atelier, Berlin W., Friedrichstr. 102.

LLOYD-KARTE.

An

Berlin

Interaten: 6. Hrn. Haasenstein & Vogler, Beuth-Str. 15
135. Potsdamer-Str.
Amulshaus: G. L. Dausch & Co., Zimmer-Str. 19.




* Berlin - 1886 - advertising card support the postal stationery by glued stamp. Emission of the private post "Lloyd" of Berlin which was in service for only 4 months. Advertisements made it possible to reduce the shipping costs *

The instrumentation in this period was mainly focused on the orchestra in which the strings and wind instruments played an important role. One of the great composers at that time was W.A. Mozart.



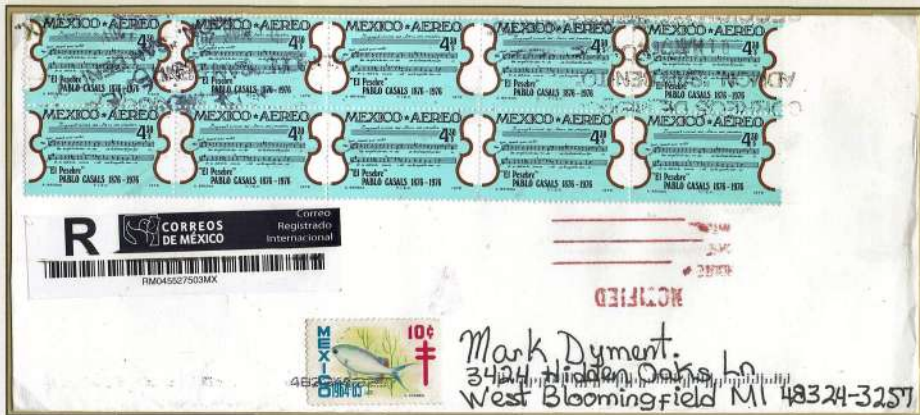
* Austria - 1910 - postal stationery printed to order - music for orchestra by W.A. Mozart *

At the end of the 18th century, concerts were given regularly. These now took place in public and no longer in the noble houses. The concerts remained an exclusive form of entertainment because of the expensive subscriptions.



* Brazil - 1940 - luxury telegram - used in Porto Alegre - At the end of the 18th century, concerts were regularly given in public, but the concerts remained an exclusive form of entertainment because of the expensive subscriptions that were established around 1760 *

During Mozart's performances, the audience did not sit still. During the concerts they ate, drank, walked around and even slept. Music was mainly written for the strings, which were present in much greater numbers than the other instruments. In addition to the strings, the flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons and timpani were also used. The musicians usually sat sideways in rows one above the other.



* Mexico - 2014 - multi-franking letter for a registered letter for abroad - depending on the scores to be played, the number of string instruments such as violins could vary *

6.5. The complexity of the Romance

The complexity of music became more and more difficult. The developments were the results of the idea of the progress of enlightenment. The bars became also more difficult and longer. That implied also that a lot of sophisticated instruments as flute and trumpet were more difficult to play.



* German Empire - 1910 - wrapper with advertising for scores and different solo instruments *

During the romance period there was an extension of musical instruments in the orchestra. In Europe there was extra more attention for better and new instruments. The most spectacular progressing instrument was the piano.



* German Empire - 1912 - printed to order - various musical instruments *

Victor Hugo was the personal reverberation for everything that culture emitted in the 19th century. He strived for change in the society. As well as in films, theatre and music there were innumerable adaptations of his work, despite Victor Hugo didn't like it.



* France - 1933 - color proof in rose (401) for issued stamp - Victor Hugo *



* France - 1933 - artist proof in light red - signed J. Piel - Victor Hugo *



* issued stamp *



* France - 1933 - proof in carmine red on hardboard cream paper *

As far as music is concerned a lot of symphonic poems were composed inspired by the Work of Victor Hugo. The most well-known was the musical "les misérables".



* France - 1934 - airmail letter from France to China via Saigon *

6.6. First means of communication spread the beautiful sounds

From 1830 the first fanfares arose in England. At the hands of industrial workers who wanted to enrich the existence of the workers. Afterwards, competitions were also held. The military chapels were also greatly expanded during this time. Non-military bands also became very popular in the United States of America.

Most music is not bound by boundaries, but folk music is different everywhere. Usually it arose after the workers came from work and they only had that to relax. At that time, there was no radio or TV.



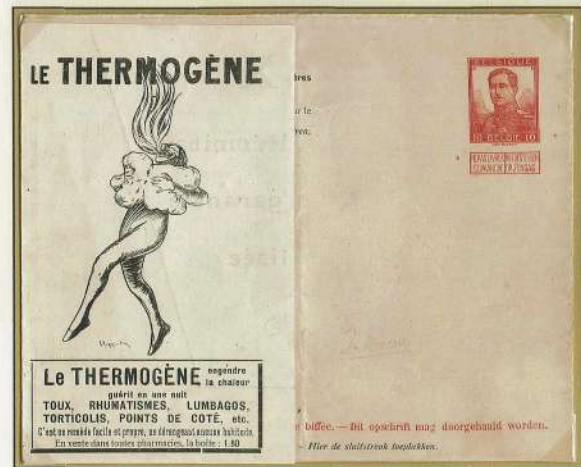
* Hungary 1896 – postal stationery printed to order – folk music – One of the forms of entertainment for the poor people was dance and music, as indicated above. Hungarians dance in a round accompanied by music.



富山県朝波郵便会発行 (昭和四年)



During performances, not only walking but also seated performances were done. Depending on the weather conditions, warm clothing was recommended. If one should become hypothermic, the drug thermogène is an excellent means of recovering from it.



* Belgium – 1912 – foliated letter – printed to order – advertising Thermogène curing hypothermia *



Music kiosks originated from the garden pavilions that were a frequent part of the English parks and which the inspiration came from the East. The first urban music kiosks were located in Belgium, followed by France. In the 19th century, the music kiosks stood out for their stone undersides and wrought iron, elaborate balustrades and wooden dome.



26. LIXMOGIES – Jardin d'Orsay – Le kiosque de la musique



* France – 1930 – Orsay gardens and kiosk – postmark of exposition *

6.6. First means of communication spread the beautiful sounds

After the performances both indoors and outdoors, sitting and walking, there is the rise of the theaters and opera houses. A theatre is a building that is equipped by means of all technical and logistical facilities for the screening of theatre plays, opera performances and other artistic possibilities.



From the 18th century onwards, various forms of theatre emerged. From theatre from lighting to tragedy and comedy. They were distributed through Western Europe. As we have seen before, when there was no communication through gramophone or radio, people often went to the opera. A well-known playwright for the opera in that period was Victor Hugo.



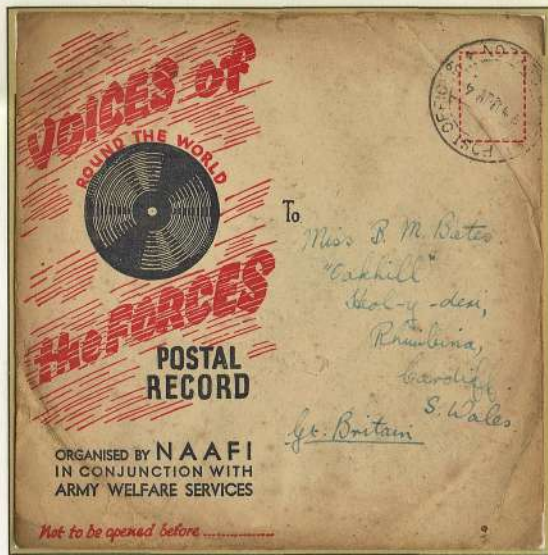
* France - 16 oct. 1870 - ballon monté * Le Victor Hugo * Paris rue Saint-Honoré - destination - Rives *



* Netherlands - 1982 francotyp Postalia PS4 (in use since 1982) *



The first gramophones contain a winding mechanism to make the record spin. They also have a horn to mechanically amplify the vibrations of the needle. During playback, grooves were made in the gramophone record. In the beginning it was a huge success and everyone had a gramophone player at home.



* Phonoposte - 1946 - military free post from RAF soldier in Ceylon sending disk to S.Wales *

6.6. First means of communication spread the beautiful sounds

The disc phonograph record was the dominant commercial audio during the 20th century. In the 1960s, the use of 8-track cartridges and cassette tapes were introduced as alternatives. In the 1980s was the rise of the compact disc, as well as the later introduction of the digital music distribution in the 2000s.



Emile Berliner invented the gramophone and the gramophone record at the end of the 19th century. He replaced the phonograph roller with a flat plate with grooves in a spiral shape so that the sound waves were no longer registered vertically but horizontally. He used a glass plate with a layer of soot in the recording. A metal copy was made of this over a which the needle of the display runs. This needle reproduction device is attached to an arm with a large horn as an amplifier for sound reproduction.



The pathéphone is the French version of the phonograph. The name is also sometimes corrupted into pathophone or pathophone. It is one of the fully mechanical predecessors of the gramophone record player as it was widely used well into the 20th century, see below.

<p>Spezialität: Geschenk-Artikel in grösster Auswahl</p> <p>Präsent-Bazar von Th. Rosenberg</p> <p>Veranst. Umsonst! Bekannt billige Preise!</p> <p>Hannover, Georgstr. 7 (Stöcken)</p>		<p>Garantiert Handarbeit!</p> <p>„XANTOS“</p> <p>In allen besseren Cigarren-Spezial-Geschäften im Preise à 2 bis 6 Pfennig zu haben</p> <p>Türkische Cigarren-Fabrik „Xantos“ HANNOVER DIESSEN Kornstr. Hannover, Königstrasse 44</p>	
<p>Gust. Fraas</p> <p>Musikhaus</p> <p>Billigste Bezugsquelle aller Musikinstrumente Saiten und Bestmotive</p> <p>Reparatur-Werkstatt für alle Instrumente</p> <p>Hannover Schmiede-Strasse 21</p>		<p>Firma Wilhelm Siebold Inb.: ROBERT SCHÜTTE</p> <p>Postg. Nr. 2062 Hannover, Lavesstrasse 18</p> <p>Kaffee-Lagererei: Colonialwaren Eigene Rösterei * Delikatessen:</p> <p>Spezialitäten: Vogel- u. Geflügelfutter aller Art * Hundefutter</p>	
<p>Kolonialwaren</p> <p>Wilhelm Fröhlich HANNOVER, Vogelpweg 31, nahe Seidenstrasse. Fernsprecher 136.</p> <p>Spezialitäten: Pfeiler-Rohr, Schmalbrot, Fädeln mit Senfmarmelade, Essigsauce, Speiseeis, Milchbrotchen, Tafelbutter, Karamell-Feige</p>		<p>„Kaufhaus Jahn“</p> <p>Kolonialwaren, Delikatessen, Wägenausstattung, Leinwandfabrik.</p> <p>HANNOVER-LINDEN, Dackler-Strasse 15</p> <p>Billigste Bezugsquelle für: * Lebensmittel etc. in bester Qualität *.</p> <p>Filialen in Hannover: Engelshofstrasse 41-42 * Vätergardenstr. 65E</p>	



The radio was introduced in the 1920s. That means that radio was a free medium for the public to hear music for which they normally had to pay. In the beginning the concert houses and operas knew a relapse.

„Riia“ - Tallinn. Eesti Noorte Pünnas Riia Vallas.

* German Empire - 1906 - announced letter card n° 2 - Hannover - phathophone *

* Estonia - 1937 - letter card printed to order - series 24 - radio *

6.7. From classical music to contemporary songs

In the beginning of this chapter there was already a reference to the first forms of classical music in which mainly church hymns were performed in the churches and monasteries by monks.



"Belgium – 1928 – proof of the moulds, completed without denomination. Type of ruins with the name of the designer above the second e of Belgie"



"Normal-issued stamp without the name of the designer"

The choir was an essential element in a Greek drama in both a mourning and a joy. In the Renaissance, this element was also applied.



Classicism is a period in music from about 1750 to 1820. It, in turn, is followed by romance. This is where the period of the pianoforte begins, paving the way for the triumph of the piano.

Carmen, 13, BARCELONA.
Con expedite para recibir
datos de oferta y jehenes de
todos clases.

LAS TINAJAS

PIANOS
NACIONALES
Y EXTRANJEROS

R. MARISTANY
VENTAS
a 5 años anticipadas en toda España.
La primera casa de España en corte y confitección.
Especialidad en uniformes, militares y europeo diplomáticos.

Plaza de Cataluña. — BARCELONA
SECCIONAL EN MADRID:
51, Calle de la Montera, 51

SOBRINOS DE CARO
(Antigua, Mayor, 9). — MADRID

Gran Sustroria de Militar y Paisano
Fotomecánica, Cadenas de Gracia, 15 y 20.

"Spain – 1904 – folded letter printed to order – a.o. woman plays piano"



Pianoforte – Playing notes at different volumes based on touch.

PREVILEGIO EXCLUSIVO PATENTE N.º 29.000
La Carta Postal Anunciadora de España
SOCIETY DE COMERCIO
Oficina: Calle de Gracia, 15 y 20, MADRID
A-5012094

Dr. D. Joaquín López
de Zaragoza
Oficina de la Puente de la Torre del Pardo.

Madrid

"France – 1958 – francotyp Sécop "N" (in use since 1954)"

NOUVEAUTÉ
SAI 316P
SM 45-09

PSAVMES CHORALS
JOSEPH
DANSON
RÉALISÉ A DIJON ET A TAIZÉ

REPUBLIQUE
FRANÇAISE
*018F
POSTES
N 2073
PARIS XVII
21 6 58

Baroque music is a form of Western classical music, composed in the Baroque period. It is a revolt against polyphony. This was the reason for the creation of the opera and the year of the death of Johann Sebastian Bach.

110

Bach-Nacht
im Gasthof
28-7-2000
80634

REPUBLIQUE
FRANÇAISE
*018F
POSTES
N 2073
PARIS XVII
21 6 58

Romanticism is an art movement from the 19th century. In this period of classical music, composers are making larger and larger compositions. At that time, the harmonium was a fixed instrument of many great composers. It was used in churches, salon orchestras and opera houses.

Paul Schmitt
Paul Schmitt
Paul Schmitt

1899

DEMANDEZ PARTOUT
IXOLINE
PARFUM à DETACHER

JARDIN DE VICHY
Directeur: A. PIC
Tous les adrs. Spectacles de famille – Grandes attractions – genre des Folies-Bergère de Paris
Représentation publique tous les jours à 8 heures – Entrée libre – grande manifestation tous les dimanches sans aucune paye

LYON 1^{ER} ARR.
Les Ombres très et boues à jour.
Prime LOIS NOUVELLES Guellette
1900

MUSIQUE
RESIGÉ, PIANOS, ORGUES
F. JANIN et ses Fils
10, rue du Président Carnot
LYON 2

GRANDE
Oisellerie Exotique
L. GHIZZONI
Antiquaire de longue renommée.
Gros – Dentelles – Objets
Etrangers de tout genre sur commande
100, rue de la République, Marseille

PILE – BLOC
pour 100 francs, sur place et envoie
Agent Régional
V. CHANVOLONNE
41, rue Paul Cézanne, 41
LYON 3

PLOMBIER
VERLANTERIE-PLOMBIERIE-JINGENERIE
A. ROUSTAIN & H. BOUDET
Assurances – Hygiène
Spécialisés pour toutes les salles
8-8 du Moy, 77-MARSEILLE.

THES EXQ
de l'United Kingdom Tea Co
Dépot: BACHEZ &
21, F. Croix des Petites-Cloches

VIGNOBL
DU
COSTE - CA
Vente directe
pour les particuliers
EDOUARD ME
Bellegarde du S.

VINS
LA MEILLIÈRE MARC
CHAMPAGNE IVE

PAPETERIE
S. BALDARDO

"France – 1899 – folded letter printed to order – a.o. advertising for harmoniums"

6.7. From classical music to contemporary songs

The main source for jazz is probably in Africa. The Africans who were brought to America as slaves also brought their strongly rhythmic music. On plantations, the slaves developed a singing style that is a bit like blues in origin. In the Southern states, the African musical tradition was preserved with the help of the voice, a banjo and physical percussion.



* Germany - 1998 - francotyp - Postalia "EF S 3000/NEF 300" (in use since 1995) *



The economic crisis just after the 1930s meant the end of the jazz orchestras. The radio and gramophone players were also there for something. From 1940 onwards, the arrangements became much more difficult harmonically, which had a consequence for the soloists. The bands became big bands of 10 to 20 musicians and the instruments were now divided by group. The development of the tape recorder in 1948 is seen as a real start for modern electronic composition.



* Netherlands - 1966 - francotyp Cc (in use since 1951) *



Musicians in pubs and brothels made use of musical elements from, among others, European classical music and added them to the basis of plantation singing. At the basis of jazz are numerous merged musical styles. The formation of a jazz band usually consists of a clarinetist, a trumpeter, a drummer, a banjo player, a saxophonist, a double bass player and if possible a pianist. The vocals are done by different members of the band. For the solo work, the trumpet and the tenor saxophone are usually eligible because their sound volume rises above the other instruments.



* Republic: Madagascar - 1994 - original accepted artwork for part of Phila Korea sheet - watercolor on poster board - signed on the backside by the artist - two of the most used musical instruments in the world of jazz are the trumpet and the tenor saxophone *

unique

Where rock and roll and jazz music genres were indiscriminate because it was predominantly black music, the cultural appreciation of pop music changed in the late 1960s with the Beatles leading the way, because they were the first to link pop music to classical music. The electric guitar was and still is the epitome of modern music groups such as Pink Floyd.



* USA - 1962 - francotyp Pitney Bowes model RT (in use since 1976) *

7. What is learned in this cradle is carried to the tomb
7.1. A musical childhood dream that comes true

Every child sometimes has a childhood dream and maybe he'll become a star. Everything can start with a not too expensive musical instrument as present, such as a guitar.



* French Polynesia - 1960 - reception proof in sepia (3 - 5 exists) girl plays guitar*

A private teacher can help the pupils to a higher level in singing and playing music.

Compagnie Américaine FABRIQUE TIMBRES en CAOUTCHOUC Avenue De Kuyser - 36 - ANVERS	HARRY DANIELS AMERICAN DENTIST - 25 - Rue Mercator, Sud ANVERS	J. HARTOG "VLEESCHOUWER" Lange Kieftstraat - 40 - ANTWERPEN Gelegenheid voor leeren te dineren aan billijke prijzen.	A l'agneau d'Or Monsieur Louis DEBIL Rue de la Couronne, 20 ANVERS WYNNOK STAIRS - 27 - ASTVVERSE	
VELOCEPEDES des meilleurs marques A. De Maerschaek Rue de la Couronne, 20 ANVERS	<i>Honvieur René Collignon</i> <i>10 rue Leopold</i>		CR. DE KEPPER-PAES 20, Steenvoerweg - 18 - ANTWERPEN Alle slach van Mout- den aan prijzen ba- ten alle concurrenten Let wel op het slijp!	HUIS JAVA CAPISTRANSTRAET 53 ANTWERPEN Schilderijverkoop Java koffi Erven De Vries, f. 2. Java koffie 21/20, f. 1. Java koffie 18/20, f. 1. Rechtschap van bij f. of posthuus te f. 1. verkoop en draadich te
Au Bonnet Belge Favorables conditions pour Modes Chapeaux garnis pour Dames et Enfants, ET VAN HOOKER PRECHES INTERNATIONALE - 74 - ANVERS		MAISON VAN STRAATEN REPRODUCTION ET REPRODUCTION de produits Hollandais ANVERS - 15 - APPELMEESTERS	S. VAN MOEPERS 11, Avenue de Scheldt de Sambre et Meuse - 11 - ANVERS Imprimerie de S. Van Moepers Reprograffie en Lithographie - 11 - ANVERS	Le Bouillon "MORRIS" est le meilleur
Georges MEYER Longue sur porteur de Pêche, et Informe vous de 10 à 15 Vues les Intérieurs commu- nisme, Capitale et toutes parties de 1 - 500	G. BRAND OPTICIEN en SOI - 2 - PONT DE MEIR ANVERS Soins opticaux pour la vie	<i>Het beste en goed koopste Huis voor het handelen van Hartog Van Antwerpen, Wab- bers, Rijckelaers en Schönbergers in de by Louis BOON, Graze- plaat, 15, Antwerpen.</i>	Henri TOKKIE Professeur de Musique Rus Simons - 3 - ANVERS	LA MOLETTE - 11 - ANVERS

* Belgium - 11 May 1889 - advertising-envelope sold for 8 cents instead of 10 cents - adv. music teacher *

A lot of children early started with music. Chiefly in music school or sometimes in a music band, harmony, or fanfare. The choice of a musical instrument in a band is limited. There is more to offer in a harmony, or fanfare. When they don't play an instrument, they also can start to sing. A few will try a solo instrument such as the violin.



* Germany - 1942 - francotyp postalia D2/D3 (in use since 1958) *

	Médaille d'Or 45 J'arsées, Diplôme d'Honneur des Expositions Internationales et Expositions FABRIQUE D'INSTRUMENTS DE MUSIQUE MAISON FONDÉE EN 1817
PIANO AUX Cordes-Basses INSTRUMENTS ET MUSIQUES C. JACQUOT & FILS, Luthiers 19, rue Gambetta, 19 - NANCY	VIOLENS Violoncelles et accessoires REPARATIONS DE MUSIQUES C. JACQUOT & FILS, Luthiers 19, rue Gambetta, 19 - NANCY
Médaille d'Or, Expo. universelle PARIS 1889 La plus haute récompense	
PÂTES ET TERRINES DE FOIES GRAS P. WURSTHOHN Nancy	
VERRES, CRISTAUX, BOUTEILLES FABRIQUE, FONDRIERES, PORTLAND H. CONSTANTIN 11 et 13, Place du Marché NANCY	
GUGUMUS FRÈRES HORLOGES PUBLIQUES FABRIQUE D'HORLOGES S.S.D.B. FABRIQUE D'INSTRUMENTS DE MUSIQUE DE POMPE ET MATERIEL D'INCENDIE Brevetés et Patentes 11 et 13, Place du Marché NANCY	

* France - 1890 - letter-card sold on reduced price of 5 cents instead of 15 cents - a.o. violin *

RESTAURANTS Scossa Coffres-forts et Cycles - 230 - à la carte Lafayette, Paris	USINES PETITJEAN Coffres-forts et Cycles - 230 - à la carte Lafayette, Paris	ESSEIGNEMENT ÉCOLE D'OPÉRA et d'Opéra-comique Représentations lyriques par des Élèves. Avec décors et costumes. Tous les Soirs. 14, Rue Rossini, Paris	Excelsior Hôtel 14, Rue Rossini, Paris
Lettre-Réclame Manusohn, 18, rue Rossini, Paris			
DE LA RESIDENCE Avenue de la Gare. NICE	CHADE-LERIS Chapellerie Modèle LEON	JUNE BOURJAUVT Professeur de d'antonio Coffres de d'antonio N. 101, rue Lafayette, Paris	GRANDS HOTELS 88, boulevard Haussmann, Paris Château Royal d'Antoni (Belg.) Grand Hotel de la Place d'Antoni
FRANCO-RUSSE NANCY	COULEURS, VIOLENS et PROFESSEUR CHAPELIER A. CHEBROUX		

* France - 11 October 1905 - advertising letter sold for 10 cents instead of 15 cents - adv. lyric students *

7.2. Everybody wants to become a master, few will be chosen

A lot of youngsters start a musical education at school or conservatory. Sometimes they begin to follow private lessons in a musical store. But however from young to old, everybody starts always with a handbook for an instrument and vocals. It can be the beginning of a real fantastic story. It depends on the strength of the will, the fight and the spirit to become one of the greatest musicians on earth. Some instruments are very interesting because they are made to play solo such as the piano, the fiddle or the cello.

SEGARS'
MIDLAND BEAR STORES,
44, CANNON ST., LONDON, E.C.

R. CATLEUGH,
KING'S LYNN.

Fiddler's Hand-book
AND TECHNICAL GUIDE

ALPHONSE CARY,
87, Oxford Street,
LONDON, W.

THE
ANGLO COLONIAL LETTER CO. LIMITED
LIVERPOOL

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS

BRANCH OFFICE
10, (11) - Market Street, LONDON, W.C.

* Great Britain - 1889 - postal stationery - printed to order
sold 9 pence per dozen - text a.o. fiddler's handbook *

REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH
447

* Austria - 1967 - 3rd and final phase of the black and white artist proof - signed Otto Steffler - with postmark of the Austrian state printing house - violin *

REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH

* normal issued stamp *

After the study of music theory an instrument will be chosen. The most gifted among them will go for a solo instrument as violin, piano, or cello. If they aren't succeeding in it, an alternative has to be found. Don't worry there are a lot of other musical instruments to select.

YOUNG at the
AMERICA PIANO
New Teaching Series

* U.S.A - 1940 - violet meter type Pitney Bowes "R" series (in use since 1942) *

It is probably a dream of all musical students to become a virtuoso in their musical profession. But before it will be so far, a lot of practice has to be done on any kind of musical instrument, or voice. For a few of them it can become reality. It will not be easy to play the great master pieces of the earlier virtuosos.

THE ENVELOPE SELECT ADVERT

MÜNCHENER KONZERT-DIREKTION
HÜRTNAGEL GMBH
POSTFACH 450520

DEUTSCHE BUNDESPOST
100

* Mulready 1d - sent 22/07/1840 from Nottingham to London *

7.3. Musicians meet each other and wonder who's the best

Music competitions are of all times. Panathaea, the greatest ritual and civil festival of ancient Athens. During the reign of Pisistratus in 566/565 BC, the great Panathenaea was introduced. In addition, the sports competitions were added to the traditional music competitions. This great event was celebrated every four years. The Panathenaea lasted about a week and were concluded with the presentation of the prizes in honor of the winning athletes and the goddess Athena.



* Greece – 1941 – postal stationery with double postmark censure – the panathenaea music and sport games *

In 1938, the Queen Elisabeth Competition was organized for piano for the first time. The winner was the Russian Emil Gilels. After the Second World War, a competition was held successively for violin, piano and composition. In 1975, this order was changed to hold the competition for violin on the centenary of Queen Elisabeth's birth. The instrument that Elisabeth played as an amateur.

The Queen Elisabeth Competition is an international music competition that received its name in 1951. The competition takes place in Brussels and is open to young musicians. There is alternately a competition for pianists, violinists and singers. In 2017, a competition for cellists was also organized for the first time.



* issued stamp in lilac *

* Belgium – 1940 – presentation waste : Monochrome color proof of royals were always presented in different colors to the royal family. Not accepted colors were annulated by roller stamp. The definitive color accepted was lilac. *



* Bayern – 1905 – postal stationery – printed to order – a.o. song and violin *

The international Frederick Chopin piano competition is one of the oldest piano competitions in the world. It has been held in Warsaw (Poland) since 1927. The competition has taken place once every five years since 1955. Polish pianist Jerzy Zurawlew organized the first competition, naming it after Frederick Chopin.



* normal issued stamp *



* France – 1999 – variety - blue omitted *

Reserviert für
Nougat-Hofbauer
Wien V.

Brillanten, Perlen,
Juwelen, Uhren
kauft
Politzer
I. Graben 28. I. Tuchlauben 15.

Spezialhaus
mi - Büchler
11, Kaiserstraße 109
Telefon 3727

germanische u. Krankheits für Herren u. Damen, für Leihbinden, Krampfpfeife und Patschen, gen Sie Prospekte !!

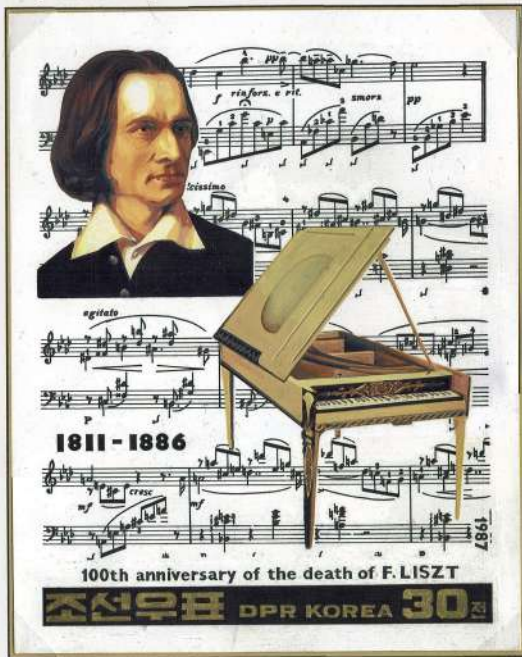
HUPFELD
Pianos – Phonola – Flügel
Wien, VI., Mariahilferstr. 3

K. WIEN
BN Nr. 133

* German – Austrian Empire – 1918 – advertising folded letter - printed to order - a.o. audience waiting for the pianist *

7.3. Musicians meet each other and wonder who's the best

To keep Franz Liszt's work alive, there are competitions for young pianists in the age category 19 to 27 years. This meeting takes place every three years in Utrecht (The Netherlands). It is a competition entirely dedicated to his piano music.



* North Korea - 1987 - hand painted watercolor for issued stamp - Franz Liszt *

One of the most well-known championships for brass bands and showbands are the world championships that are held every four years in Kerkrade (the Netherlands). It was first organized in 1951 in Nuland. It is a competition in which almost exclusively professional bands worldwide participate. The new setting in which the marching and show meetings take place is the football stadium of Roda JC in Kerkrade since 2001.



* Netherlands - 1977 - photocopy frame F70 (in use since 1958)



A brass band is smaller than a concert band because woodwinds are added to it. Small ensembles also do street performances.



ront à Annecy au mois d'août prochain. On peut évaluer sans exagération au double les amateurs et les curieux qui seront attirés par les fêtes. Ce qu'une pareille affluence de monde donnera d'animation à notre cité, de mouvement au commerce, on peut s'en faire une faible idée en rappelant le souvenir des fêtes de 1857.

On l'a parfaitement compris, et c'est avec un enthousiasme élan que les listes de souscription se sont remplies et que chaque jour s'accroît le nombre des médailles offertes pour la célébration. On compte déjà, outre un objet d'art, 6 médailles d'or dont quatre de grand module, 18 médailles de vermeil et quatre médailles d'argent.

Voici d'abord la liste des sociétés dont l'affiliation est parvenue au Comité :

An. — Les Trouvères de Mûrieray, orphéon. — Fanfare de Seyssel. — Fanfare de Montcel. — Société chorale de Billeux. — Fanfare du Pont-de-Vaule.

Arèche. — Les Enfants du Vivarais, d'Annouay, orphéon.

Déme. — Société chorale de Tain.

Isère. — Orphéon, de Grenoble. — Union chorale, id. — Harmonie des Sapeurs-Pompier, id. — Les Montagnards de l'Isère, orphéon de Grenoble. — Fanfare des Pompier de la Tronche. — Union rivoise, de Rives. — Fanfare, id. — Fanfare du Pont-de-Beaurevoir. — Fanfare de Clérisy. — Société philharmonique de Champagnat. — Orphéon de Tullins. — L'Echo de la vallée, fanfare, id. — Fanfare de Domence. — Musique de la Tour-du-Pin. — Orphéon de St-Ismer.

Les Bains de St-Julien.

